to the Post Office.

TERMS. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, PAUL SEYMOUR,

French Revolution.

We wish to understand, ourselves, and help ers fully to understand, the causes of at event, the spirit in which it was carand the problem it seeks to solve. to it-especially from Enlish prints.

The decree against slavery we gave last week The number of slaves under French Rule is

free Martinique, Guadaloupe, Guiana,	40,000 32,059 5,056	Slaves. 117,502 95,609 16,592	Total, 157,502 127,668 6,648	
Total,	77,115	229,703	291,818	
	1 - 1091	for the	gradual	

emancipation of the slaves, and the number has been reduced about 1,500 per annum.-The productions of those Islands are as fol-

Martinique 85,650,337 5,989,321

147,692,022 This produce all goes to France, and the gov ernment derived last year 37,122,000 francs,

\$7,000,000, from the duty on the sugar. The productions of these Islands, some me fear, will be lessened by emancipation! "Let it say the French. "More or less sugar ine so grave a matter as free-We will enjoy that ourselves, and give it to all if coffee does go up, in price, and there is less to sweeten it with." Read, then, the fol-

In the presence of the noble and generous of this great humane measure. Soon there will rogression. be neither masters nor slaves in the colonies .-

and the latter to make the most sincere and loy- tilize the surrounding countryal preparation for the new era on which we are

the republic to solve, is much more easy of sobe wanting in their most important duty as citizens, if they did not hasten, from this tim forth, to devote themselves frankly and legally to the task, in order that the most important men of the country. element of uiversal happiness may result there-

complexions. Let every one well weigh its in order to pursue its realization with all the force which he has at his disposal. Order leads to liberty, and liberty conducts to universal

"Let us chase from our minds the evil passions which might lead us away from the pursuit of this great object: we have no longer to fight for or defend liberty, but rather to prepare and to organize it.

to work with proper tools. We know of no wards it by our efforts, the only recompense which we ask from our compatriots is, that they should not act precipitately but should should not act precipitately, but should place implicit confidence in our devotion, which will

"To conclude, we have no right to carry the only be loosed by the sword, it continues: flag of liberty to the colonies; no more has the revisional Government. But we feel conthe Constituent Assembly. We, therefore, recommend to all, patience, hope, union, order, and labor. "A. F. PERRINON,

with habitual respect, and to whose opinions the whole country ought to give just consideration, designates the revolution as revolt, and evidently labors to uphold Louis. An Herculean task! Not even its greatness can make ple to its belief, that revolution is revolt. End, as it may, it is a mighty event-one of the greatdead thing of the past-all carinivals of blood an impossibility-and which reaches out, not dreamily, nor yet madly, for rights, home privleges, political freedom, the enjoyment of happiness. So all the leading journals of London say and prove, too! Not alone your Radical Weekly Dsipatch, not alone your life-breathing Non-Conformist, but the high tory and liberal papers, the Chronicle, Times, Examiner and all.

The London Times, with cold philosophy and

Bonaparte spoke a homely but important truth, when he said, Ce n'est que le ventre qui gouverne le monde. It is the loss, not of a Reform banquet, but of the daily bread of myriads, that has dethroned Louis Phillippe and estab-lished a mob Government in Paris; Full work and good wages would have kept that herce deoctacy in order, better than a hundred thousand soldiers of the line-better than twenty forts duly manned and provisioned—better even than a well-packed and well-fed majority in the Chamber of Deputies. The real work of the Revolution levels. The real work of the control of the integrity of the first provided out, but the energy, courage,

isian Republicanism is Irish Repeal, and is written a history of one Revolution in which aothing more or less than a violent and organ-ized indignation against a Government which does not succeed in finding profitable employ-ment for the people—Bands of armed workmen are everywhere parading the city. Many of the life to turn the boiling passions of a popshops, we are told, have been not only ransacked place into peaceful channels with glorious sucbut wantonly injured as if by discarded or of-fended employes. These formidable bodies pen-etrate the Hotel de Ville, knock at all the doors, fill the salles, and endeavor to repeat in the Council Room the terrible scene which decided the fate of France in the Chamber of Deputies. The genius of Lamartine is tasked to lull the

Let Parliaments look to it-hunger is the staole of rebellion. Justice requires us to guard our censures. We are far from intending ed on, attended on the conduct either of the conduct either of the conduct either of he Provisional Government or of the people. alty of the people. The former has displayed an energetic zeal for humanity and order, carried out with great judgment. We may instance particularly the abo-tition of capital punishment for political offences and the strong measures taken for the protec tion of the once royal property and other public monuments. The latter has shown equal moderation in the hour of triumph. The peculiar features of the Revolution which we have noticed above, are an exception to the general character of these eyeuts, and are so much the

This was written March the 4th, and Dou-

THE ELEVATION OF THE LABOR CLASS IN

FRANCE.-The Provisional Government of France has undertaken to solve the great industrial problem, which proposes at all times and under all circumstances, to find remunerating employment for the laboring classes. They have pledged themselves to establish, as one of the ermanent departments of the State, "A Government Commission for the workmen." new principle will not interest the French alone: t will profoundly agitate Europe; it is the basis of Republican Institutions, and as the doctrine enunciated is sure to excite the liveliest solicitude among our own operatives, it becomes an English question, and falls immediately within

The French laborer has already appealed to pit he, at last, does assuredly fall—sometimes, our Ten Hour Bill in the factory districts, and as now, in the sight and to the wonder of all The French laborer has already appealed to with success; for the Provisional Government have reduced the hours of toil from eleven to ten in Paris, and from twelve to eleven in the lowing address by the Provisional Government provinces. Every step in the new French system will be vigilantly watched by our mechanics and artisans, and it is too late now to dehave fostered cheap literature, and taught the people to read; we have encouraged literary inwill thus give to the Provisional Government, spired them with the resolution of no longer will thus give to the Provisional Government, price is a man of which is composed of citizens devoted to the being treated as "hewers of wood and drawers much talent, of manifold experience in all procause of emancipation, that power and liberty of water," of this education we must take the

Above all, the political economists now domi The republic will give the latter to France as | nant in Parliament, have proclaimed trumpetnew citizens. But it is necessary that each tongued that Labor is the source of all wealth; should well understand the rights and duties and we shall not feel surprised if this testimony ferred upon them by the name of citizen .- to productive power should have led to specula We must all, by our love of order, labor, and true liberty, prove ourselves equally worthy of that name with the heroic people of Paris. We must, by our calmness and moderation, teach agitation of thought have sprung up Communnot merely France, but the whole world, that ism, the doctrines of Fourier and St. Simon, the we are capable of making the greatest sacrifice, various phases of Socialism, and other remedial and exercising the greatest self-denial, in order schemes which partake rather of enthusiasm to obtain liberty. Impatience would spoil everything.

"We recommend the negroes to put confiis the part of wisdom not to interpose obstrucdence in the whites; the whites to trust the ne- tions which would cause the swelling stream to groes; and all classes to put confidence in the overflow and destroy its banks, but to direct the government. We advise the former to consider waters into a deepening channel, whence they it their duty, as good citizens, to forget the past, may be judiciously drained to irrigate and fer-

In these views all English papers concur "Let us hope that the free will of the plan- high tory, whig, radical, and they not only say ters will cause the whip to disappear from all the the issue is rightly made, but that it must be plantations. A generous beginning alone can met everywhere. Not in violence, as we have said will, or can it be met in Great Britain. by making large concessions to the laborers, and The reformers there are wise. They know they employ ourselves diligently and without delay can win all the good they want by peaceful agito the organization of labor. This great and tation, and will not shed a drop of blood in obnoble problem, which it will be the endeavor of taining it. They care not for the form of the tation, and will not shed a drop of blood in ob- other method. His position was indeed diffilution in the colonies than in France. The in- Government, it is the spirit they desire to see telligent men of the country would, therefore, right in heart, aim, end; and the mob movements in Great Britain are trifles, cause no fear any where, not a bit of anxiety even to the old wo-

The London Examiner says: "A skilful old Monarch has upset his own thrope in kicking over a dinner table. The war with the Reform Banquet knife and fork, has ended with a war to the knife with the monterms in his conscience, and consult his heart, archy. The engineer held down the safety valve, and crack! in the twinkling of an eye the

machine was blown to atoms."
"The fall of greatness has been utterly with out dignity."

"In consistency Louis should have gone t Vienna, to show the Emperor to what great Monarchs may come by despotic counsels." "His ruined tool Guizot, escaped in the ap propriate disguise of a servant. It was to this that Louis Phillippe had reduced him, the mere instrument of the meanest purposes."

all this, and the King's gold left the people no resource but their arms—that the knot could their faces and their hearts all blazing in celes-

"What has Louis Phillippe done for France in return for her trust in him? When the people were sick of war he did all in his power to revive the vain glories of the empire. He es-tablished a savage fighting ground, a Hockly in the Hole, in Algiers. He made Bobadils of his sons. He turned France, at peace, into a camp; he belted and belted in Paris with lines and forts. He did all he could to stimulate the rainds and imaginations of the people to war; but, curb-ing while he spurred, he kept them at peace while pursuing his intrigues for his crooked private purposes, for which he leagued with pow-ers and causes hateful to the liberal spirit of the the world believe either position—not even its your his weakened strength, and in his fall he wise candor can win over the American peo- did the last mischief to his country: for in his fail every existing security was broken for peace and order, and the re-construction of the whole est of human realities, and brought about by a four-and-twenty hours. He had so played his hew spirit which makes all sans-culottism a part that whether he continued to reign, or was hurled from the throne, grievous troubles and terrible hazards must be the lot of the people. He had created the atrocious alternative of despotism or revolution. Much need was there of there had been such blind and wicked errors in a ruler-and the retrieving wisdom happily has

not been wanting.
"We acknowledge that our first impressions were unfavorable to the trial of a Republic, and that we contemplated in it an experiment full of danger of every kind; but the acceptation of it greatness, the old King, or his tool Guizot; but all of them denounce both, their lives, their follies, the rank oppression, and heartless tyranny of their whole policy home and feedback the sway of the laws. The Republic, whatever may be its consequences for weal or for woe, of their whole policy, home, and foreign. Let is Louis Phhillippe's legacy to the French. His failure had cut them off from every other resource. Could they trust another Bourboa? the race had exhausted faith and hope. What monarchy had so perversely done made monarchy done with, and the pis-eller is a republic.

"We have seen choices of the best promise turn out deplorably ill; let us indulge the hope that the choice the most startling may prove the prejudices against it unfounded. Of the national ratification we have no doubt. The greatness of the experiment should be a security for

Of the integrity of the Provisional Govern-Chamber of Deputies. The real work of the real work of the year pointed out, but the energy, courage, and terror to an emeute.

The signs of an industrial insurrection are severywhere betrayed. It is a grand turn-out against the State as the master employer. Par-The signs of an industrial insurrection are everywhere betrayed. It is a grand turn-out against the State as the master employer. Par-

the best men failed of the duty of restraining popular excesses, and rued the fault in blood, and has commenced another by exposing his

ulace into peaceful channels with glorious suc-

event; setting off in striking lights, and graphic contrasts the madness of the King, and the loy-

It is not a light joy, such as can express elf in vain talk, in bluster, mockery, and "trejoy that the late news from Paris excite in arnest men. For a long, melancholy series years past there has been no event at all to exite in earnest men much other than weariness and disgust. To France least of all had we been looking of late for tidings that could elevate and cheer us. Nor is the present terrible occurrence properly great or joyful, as we say; it is very sad rather—sad as death, and human isery and sin-yet with a radiance in it like glas Jerrold's Journal of the same week de- that of stars, sternly beautiful, symbolic of imnortality and eternity!

Sophist Guizot, Sham-King Louis Phillippe, and the host of quacks, of obscene spectral nightmares under which France lay writhing, are fled. Burst are the stony jaws of that enchanted, accursed living tomb; rent suddenly are the leaden wrappages and cerements; from amid the noisome clamm and darkness of the grave bursts forth thunder-clad a soul that was not dead, that cannot die! Courage! the righteous gods do still rule this earth. A divine Nemesis, hidden from the base and foolish, known always to the wise and noble, tracks unerringly the footsteps of the evil-doer-who is nature' own enemy, and the enemy of her eternal laws, whom she cannot pardon. Him no force of policy, or most dexterous contrivance and vulpine energy and faculty, will save: into his own

Alas, that any king, or man, should need have this oldest truth, older than the world self, made new to him again, and asserted to be no fable or hearsay, but a very truth and fact, in this frightful manner! To the French nation and their kings it has been very impressively taught, under many forms, by most expensive courses of experiment, for sixty years back; and stitutions, and taught the people to think; we they, it appears, and we, still require new les-

> Very sad on all sides! Here is a man of persistence, for seventeen years, attempting his may say, but of the enemy of God! On the vulpine capabilities alone had Louis Phillippe any reliance; not by appealing, with courageous energy and patience, to whatever was good, and genuine, and worthy round him (which existd, too, though wide scattered, and in modest seclusion rather than flagrant on the housetops;) not by heroic appeal to this, but by easy appeal to what was bad, and false, and sordid. nd to that only, has he endeavored to reign. What noble thing achieved by him, what noble man celled forth into beneficent activity by him, can Louis Phillippe look back upon? None .-His management has been a cunningly-devised system of iniquity in all its basest shapes.—
> Bribery has flourished; scandalous corruption, till the air was thick with it, and the hearts of men sick. Paltry rhotorioiano, parliamon tary tongue-fencers; mean jobbers, intriguers every serviceablest form of human greed and tronized. For the poor French people, who by their blood and agony bore him to that high place, what did he accomplish? Penal repression into silence; that, and too literally nothing more. To arm the sordid cupidities of one class against the bitter unreasonable neecessitie of the other, and to leave it so-he saw no above, not from below!

> Alas, in his roamings through the worldand few have had a wider ramble than this man-he had failed to discover the secret of the world, after all. If this universe be indeed a huge swindle? In that case, supreme swindler will mean sovereign ruler: in that case.—but not in the other! Poor Louis Phillippe; his Spanish marriages had just prospered with him, to the disgust of all honorable hearts; in his Spanish marriages he felt that he had at length achieved the topstone which consolidated all, and made the Louis Phillippe system (coment-ed by such bribery mortar, bound by such diplomatic tie-beams) a miracle of architecture, when the solid earth (impatient of such edifice) gave way, and the Eumenides rose, and all was lazing insurrection and delirium; and Louis Phillippe "drove off in a brougham," or coucou street-cab, "through the Barrier of Passy,"—towards night and an avenging doom. Egalite Fils, after a long, painful life-voyage, has ended no better than Egalite Pere did. It is a tragedy equal to that of the sons of Atreus.

sins. On the French people's side, too, is it not tragical? These wild men in blouses, with their faces and their hearts all blazing in celes-tial and infernal lightning, with their barricades up, and their fusils in their hands—they are now the grandsons of the Bastillers of '89 and the Septemberers of '92; the fathers fought in 1830, they in 1848 are still fighting. To the third generation it has been bequeathed by the second and the first; by the third generation the immease problem, still to solve, is not deserted, is duly taken up. They also protest, with their heart's blood, against a universe of lies; and say, audible as with the voice of whirlwinds, "In the name of all the gods, we will not have grandsons, as our fathers and grandfathers have done. Take thought of it, therefore, what our first transcendant French Revolution did mean; for your own sake and for ours, take though and discover it, and accomplish it, for accomplished it shall and must be, and peace or rest i

not in the world till then!"
"The throne was carried out by armed m in blouses, was dragged along the streets, and mains nothing. "Begone, thou wretched up-holstery phantasm; descend thou to the abysses, to the cesspools, spurned of all men; thou art not the thing we required to heal us of our unbearable miseries; not thou—it must be some-thing other than thou!" So ends the "Throne of the Barricades;" and so, it right well deserved to end. Thrones founded on iniquity, on hypo-

crisy, and the appeal of human baseness, cannot end otherwise. When Napoleon, the armed Soldier of Dem racy, as he has been called—who at one time had discerned well that lies were unbelievable, that nations and persons ought to strip themsion of magnificence at Notre Dame, to cele-brate his Concordant ("the cow-pox of religion," la vaccine de la religion, as he himself privately named it,) he said to Angerau, the fencing-master who had become field-marshal, "Is it not magnificent?" "Yes, very much so," answered Angerau; "to complete it, there wanted only some shadow of the half million of men who have been shot dead to put an end to all

capitulation of their decrees and measures would be superfluous here. The effect is enough— Paris is tranquil.

ulace into peaceful channels with glorious success; of Lamartine, who has thus manifested a devotion and courage as lofty as his geniuathis Journal, and all Journals, and all men of all parties, speak as the man of our age, genial, good, and great.

But in the same paper is an Editorial evidently from the pen of Thomas Carlyle, rich, poetic, and strong, a fitting picture of the grand event; setting off in striking lights, and graphic great mass of the combatants of the 22nd, 23rd,

ing at the ports, shoemakers, savyers, carpen-ters, shoe-blacks; in a word, the eperatives and the laborers of the capital. What did they? They believed that the had Gesernment had cheated them of the fruits of their Revolution of July. They waited the proper noment for re-conquering their rights, and they went at it without arms, taking their chance of finding a dead enemy, and of arming themselves with his wea-pons. "And when, by a miccession of miracles, pons. "And when, by a success on of miracles, their courage and their constancy were rewarded by the most splendid victory ever achieved by insurgents, what did they"?—"rob," "pil-

Search the columns of the newspapers, de mand of the thousands of English and other foreign residents of Paris, during the severe struggle, and they will tell you, that those men, the barricades, so infuriated by the slaughter of their friends, seized the earliest opportunity for leaving the chose publique to be looked after by honest competent men, and returned to their workshops, their hovels, and their poverty, proud—for that too should be known—proud of having once more conquered liberty for their

This is not hyperbole, nor is it a designing, cowardly, or an interested compliment. If it were, I should be sure to be contradicted by dozens of letters to you. I defy contradiction.

Bayonets without a good cause, says one, are broken reeds to those who rely on them --The heart of justice beats strong in these days. Let it cover with honor the workmen of Paris Let no sham modesty, or mock dignity, make us forget the true heroes of the Revolution, unwashed, ill-dressed, grim-looking, though they were behind their barricades.

Of the men who compose the Provisional Government, we copy the following brief no-

be a sincerer, a more straightforward, and an tensoir, which he had bought for them, to make into the feelings of him whom you now recin 1815, he proposed the famous Declaration, in which the rights of the citizens were reserved; and in 1830 he was appointed Minister of Justice. There is nothing in the antecedents of elected for Mans, vice the late M. Garnier Paalarm in France or out of it. His appointment derives its significancy from being a personal protest against Marshal Bugeaud. He is moreover, highly esteemed for his virtues by the French people. At the elections of 1842, M. Dupont, indignant at seeing the deputies of the Eure servilely voting in favor of the execrated Guizot ministry, contested four colleges of that department simultaneously; he was elected in Dupont need not be pointed out; he invariebly voted against the corrupt and dishonest admin-istration which has fallen with the King, its protector. Dupont de l'Eure (says the P correspondent) is likely to be raised to the highest rank in the Republic, just half a century after his intrepid resistance to General Bonaparte, on the 18th of Brumaire (October 7.

Is one of the first savans in France, and his rep utation as an orator is scarcely less brilliant He was born in 1786, and is perpetual Secretar of the Academy of Sciences, member of the of fice of longitudes, and the most illustrious sci entific man of the age. In politics, M. Arago is an excellent patriot, a sworn enemy of privi-leges and monopoly, and an ardent defender of the rights of the people. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and has ever supported all the measures of the Gauche, although he goes much further, and belongs to the extreme Gauche. He is now Provisional Minister of Marine. Though of extreme opinions, he is yet temperate in the expression of them, and a man of moderate character. He was present at the meeting of the British Association here in 1834, and attended the Grey dinner. "Many (says the Scotsman) will yet remember the tall athletic gentleman of commanding presence, who made a speech in clear sonorous French in reply to Lord Brougham, when the latter proand successful cultivators of science now in the world.' The compliment was not too high, for in general physics, Arago has certainly no superior at the present day. Moreover, he received the freedom of our city from the town council; and this is probably the first time that a burgess of Edinburgh has unmade a dynasty, or founded a Republic in one of the greatest

States of the world." The Minister of Foreign Affairs, is as famous in the republic of letters as his colleague, M. Arasents Macon, and his political opinions have been freely and copiously expressed in his news-paper, Le Bien Public, published in that town. He is everywhere a poet, even at the tribune. Like all poets, however, he is rather fickle and inconstant, but the elevation of his soul secures him against the greatest dangers of versatility M. de Lamartine for a length of time occupied very undecided position in the Chamber, but he eventually ranged himself on the side of the Opposition. The day on which he announced his intention of joining the camp of the Gauche was as gloomy an one for the Ministry, as the memorable desertion of the Treasury bench of the English House of Commons by the great Burke. From that period M. de La martine took a decided part in favor of progressive reform, and ridiculed the Guizot Cabinet as at last smashed into small pieces," say the journals. Into small pieces; let it be elaborately broken, pains be taken that of it there re-Opposition as an invaluable acquisition. M. de Lamartine is now in his 58th year, and being a gentleman of birth and fortune, has thus given hostages for the moderation of his conduct. Though renowned in Europe as a poet, orator, author and public writer, it is not so well known to the public that more than 30 years ago the deputy for Macon served his apprenticeship as a diplomatist, and was named Minister Flenipotentiary by Charles X. in 1829 or 1830. His Travels in the Holy Land, and his Poetical deputy for Macon served his apprentional as a diplomatist, and was named Minister Plenipotentiary by Charles X. in 1829 or 1830. His Travels in the Holy Land, and his Poetical Meditations, have been exceedingly popular, Meditations, have been exceedingly popular, Meditations of the three millions of our fellow Meditations apprentions of the three millions of our fellow Macon served his apprentional apprentions in the Holy Land, and was named Minister Plenipotes.

1. That we profess, above all other peotest think they have done what they could, to clear themselves from the awful responsibility which they know rests somewhere. But have you as Christians felt and investigation the History of the three millions of our fellow But have you as Christians felt and investigation. Girondins, has produced an immense sensation in France, not only by the brilliant and animasolves of lies, that it was better even to go bare than "clothed with curses" by way of garment—scenes of the first revolution, but by the strong brother Baptists. when Napoleon, drunk with more victory than and unexpected republican bias which it be when Napoleon, drunk with more victory than he could carry, was about deserting this true faith, and attaching himself to Pope's and Kaisers, and other entities of the chimerical kind—and in particular, had made an immense explosion of the chimerical kind—in reviewing this volume, says of the author: in reviewing this volume, says of the author:—
"The right of a people to freedom and na-

tional independence are held by him as paramount to the right of a dynasty to absolute power, and whilst some of the Legitimists, faithful to their obsolete creed and to their hon-

The provisional Minister of Justice (de The provisional Minister of Justice (deputy for Chinon) was a formidable opponent of the late Ministry. He exposed all its vices and its weaknesses. He demanded, on the discussion of the game-laws (originated in the Peers,) the suppression of the article which exempts the crown lands from the severe provision crown lands from the severe provisions of that enactment; but although successful in the Deputies, the Upper Chamber restored the obnoxious clause. M. Cremieux's parliamentary career has been one of the most important and honorable; and, in short, he was a leading member of the Opposition. Before 1830, Cremieux was the foremost advocate of the bar of Nismes.— He is a man of wealth and substance, and im He is a man of wealth and substance, and had mediately after 1830 purchased of Odillon Barrot the place of conseiller a la Cour de Cassation. For the last ten years he has been one of capacally amployed of tion. For the last ten years he has been one of the most popular and generally employed of the Parisian advocates. M. Cremieux is a philanthropist as well as a patriot. He attended, together with his illustrious friend, M. Isambert, the Anti-slavery Convention held in London, in June 1840, as a deputation from the Paris Society. On that occasion he was introduced to the Convention by Dr. Bowring in the following terms.

following terms:unknown to you. His history, also, is associated with the most interesting struggles. He it was, Israelite as he is, who defended the Protestants of the Gard from the persecutions of the fanatical Catholics, from 1816 to 1825. He it vas who, in 1830, defended the Minister of Pubic Instruction, when the excited opinion France would willingly have conducted him to he scaffold. And he it is now who is selected by his brethren to proceed to Damascus to make an appeal in favor of his persecuted brethren.

Proceedings of the Anti-slavery Convention,

The correspondent of the Patriot relates one or two facts in illustration of M. Cremieux's

Your readers will learn, with pleasure, that, hree weeks ago, he attacked the late Minister of Justice, Hebert on account of the rigours exreised against the Baptists, in the Der preised against the Baptists, in the Department ie l'Aisne, and claimed for them, and for all, the right of worshipping God according to their re-ligious convictions. I saw his speech in my

Another instance of his liberality is very rearkable. The inhabitants of a poor rural arish had raised money enough to purchase a autiful silver ostensoir, which they presented to their curate, to be used in the church ser-vice. The curate died, and his heirs claimed the ostensoir as part of the succession. Au action was brought to recover it by the villagers and carried from the Courts of First Intance and Appeal to the Court of Cassation. There Cremieux defended their cause, and

such a venerable magistrate calculated to excite ges. His speech to the electors subjected him alarm in France or out of it. His appointment to a prosecution on the part of the Government, and the trial of the case produced a great seusa-tion. M. Rollin represents the ultra-Radical interest; and has often attacted not only M. Guizot, but also the policy of such men as Thiers and Odillon Barrot. He sets on the extreme Left, and has defended at the tribune with vigor and talent, the opinions advocated by La Reforme newspaper. Rollin is also an advocate, and in his 47th year. Though a man of extremely democratic opinions, he is a per-son of good property, and of undoubted probity and talent. He came on a secret mission from the French democrats to Ireland, when that country was in a disturbed state a few years

The new Minister of Public Instruction (in cluding the administration of religious affairs, conventionalist of that name. He is a devoted partizan of democratic ideas, and belongs to the itizens." Hippolite Carnot is one of the mem-Revue Encyclopedique.

One of the members for Paris, is 60 years of considered the leading counsel for political and the attempt to break off the privilege

The Mayor of Paris, was also bred to the bar. Though rather a tedious and solemn man, yet he first as the advocate of universal sufferage, and has maintained his opinions amidst many stormy debates without flinching. "The struggle which exists (said he, in 1834) is this, that all desire to possess those political rights which at present are monopolized by the bourgeoisie. All conceive that there is no safety (bonheur) for them unless they have the power of choosing their representateves. It is just and wise that the safety of all should be confined to the care of He is not considered a man of great in tellect, and as a speaker he is more distinguished by violence than eloquence.

An ornament in which the consecrated wafer is

To the Baptists of Kentucky

BRETHREN: -Being associated for surpose of advancing the great interests of Christ's gospel here on earth, we cannot be unmindful of the influence of whatever interferes to impede the progress of truth in our field. Whether you have ever considered the fact or not, it is nevertheless true, that we find serious obstacles to the dissemination of our principles, that we as a denomination do not carry out the principles

men, now held in bondage with no such liberty as we claim, are so held by our 2. That we as Baptists are very particu-

larly opposed to infant baptism and while we disfellowship those who sprinkle children, we hold in fellowship those who sell and buy them. Thus you see how we are exposed to great reproach for that which you alone can

remedy, or the Baptist name must continue

Christian affection.

moment's doubt as to his duty. But the and continue to pray. subject has been investigated, its tendency noticed, and the result is, that it has been cast out of the brighter portions of Chris-tendom, while even Mahometans have severely rebuked the remnant who still persist in this traffic, in bodies and souls. increase of scientific and gospel light must soon leave this relic of paganism without the shadow of a plea or excuse. You see already how your attempt to shield the institution from reproach by the examples quoted from the darker dispensation, only exposes the argument or the book from which it is produced, to an unbounded contempt, and gives infidelity currency among that better class in the community, where it would never have found place, but for this unhallowed union of the pure compassion of the gospel, with the horrors of a State of existence unfitting for him who bears the image of God. What if wars in their bloodiest forms, polygamy in its disgusting bearing ware, and had been sensibly felt in Mary against domestic peace, and servitude under many limitations were winked at for the time being, you will not as Christians, you seven per cent. But in 1820 the tables cannot suffer these illusions, to eclipse the glory of His doctrine whose first text was, "The spirit of the Lord is upon me because the slaves, accompanied by a positive dehe hath anointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the broken hearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovering of sight to the tenths per cent. blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised." Luke 4. 18.

We have no disposition to upbraid you for cruelty to your slaves more than such a relationship makes necessary. On the contrary we are ready to grant, that in to South, which had thus far been sustained many of your families these domestics are with singular uniformity, would vanish into not only treated as human beinga but as air, when tested by the census of the Old Christians. All this is acknowledged, in Dominion. She was the oldest and proudword at least, when the hand of fellowship est of the slave States. Strong in ancient behalf of the witnessing church, "Dear test the strength and permanence of the lowship in behalf of this church, not as an her. Accordingly we find that from 1790 article of commerce as you have always to 1810, while all the States North of her viewed yourself, but as a human being and were slowly crumbling before the advan-

pel, what must he now think of his condi-1846, "support a large and complete reform, which would have the effect of restoring sincerity to the Government, and all their rights to the you deem it more prudent to shut out the fact that he is not a beast. Can a Baptist bers for Paris, and is now in his 47 year. He do this. What, but this very evil of ine-had followed Delaware, so Virginia foltoo was bred as an advocate, but he is now by profession an homme des lettres an editor of the our forefathers when compelled to support a religion they did not believe? The fines inflicted and the persecutions endured, were not age, and also an advocate by profession. After the evils they most abhorred: but the interpoyouth passed in laborious struggles, he rose sition of a fellow man stepping in between in 1830 to the place occupied by the Dupins, their souls and consciences, and their God, Mauguins, and Berryers, and has since been and the attempt to break off the privilege causes. His defence for one of the conspira- of their allegiance to Heaven. I shall tors of the Pont des Arts was a masterpiece of cleverness.

GARNIER PAGES,

GARNIER PAGES,

The Mayor of Paris, was also bred to the bar. Then remember that this deep feeling in is of upright and respectable character. He entered the chamber in 1831, at the age of thirty, the breast of your slave. This is a matter and is still a young man. He took his station at of conscience with which the curl of the locks and the color of the skin have nothing to do. He who breathed into man the breath of life, on which he became a living soul, gave a peculiar impress of his own ing upon that stage. Until 1830, slavery image which no argument can falsify or erase this broad line of demarcation between the beast and the man, is an assumption of a divine prerogative, and indeed presumes no change was indicated in either until the to do that which the Eternal has made impracticable. It appears to us imposssible to look with approbation on this institution without desiring to erase from the human soul the image of God, and to render nugatory to a large portion of man, that blood tering upon the first stage of comparative which was shed on Calvary. A "Baptist decline. But this equality in point of words. O, let it be expunged from the lan- equality in the degree of intensity with sion and in which we pray!

we assure you that we are not your enemies because we tell you the truth. We feel for you, and presume there are those who think they have done what they could, to gated as deeply as you should have done?
Have you thought that your slave is the
person whom the scriptures say you should love as yourself? Has your influence in sidered how responsible every voter is for the laws and constitution of his State? children can bear, Delay not to do it.

Paris is tranquil, astonishingly tranquil—I would say, unnaturally tranquil, were not the acts and the conduct of the Provisional Government and its partisans."

M. CREMIEUX,

The provisional Minister of Instice (denote)

Which distinguish us from all other sects, which distinguish us from all other sects, aminer of the evils of slavery will speak we do feel, and, therefore, speak in good in vain to you; but that it will be made will to your own interests, and those which to express in words that burn your descriptions. will to your own interests, and those which to express in words that burn, your detershould hold us in the strongest bonds of mination to be the first in the field and the last to leave it. Let it never be said that With this one saying of Christ in our Bi- the Baptists retarded the cause till the help ble "Ye are all brethren and have one Mas- was raised up from another quarter, and deter, even Christ," it would seem that indi- liverance wrought, in which the only part vidual responsibility and freedom, were too they bore was that of oppsition. We hope clearly established to leave a Christian in a better things and for this reason we write

H. DUDLEY. Chairman of the Board of Ill. B. F. K. PHOENIX, Clerk pro. tem. F. M. SOCIETY.

Address of John A. M'Clung, Esq. (Continued.)

The District of Columbia comes next in geographical order, and illustrates the unbroken regularity of the movement with striking force. We find that the District entered the first stage twenty years later than Maryland, and entered upon the last stage ten years earlier than Virginia. The following table represents the condition of slavery in the District from 1800 to 1840

We see here that as late as 1810, slavery was vigorous and untouched by the blight which had fallen sharply upon Delaland; for since 1800 the slaves in the District had increased upon the whites nearly were decidedly turned, and the whites increased twenty-four and three-tenths upon cline of the slaves of two and a half per cent., which was accelerated, in 1840, to a positive decline of twenty-three and two-

The noble old Commonwealth of Vir-

ginia comes next in geographical order, and before I had examined the returns of her population, I thought it probable that the theory of unbroken progression from North M. DUPONT (DE L'EURE,)

The President of the Council, is now in his 81st year, and though there have been many abler was defeated. When the poor villagers applied to them, on their union with the church. But will you for a moment look having lost their action, he would ask nothterritory and resources, and in the haught be a sincerer, a more straightforward, and an honester deputy in all France. In the year 8, he was a member of the Council of 500; in 1811, of the Covernment and in the ministry of instance. In the year 8, the was a member of the Council of 500; in 1811, of the Covernment and in the ministry of instance. he was President of the Court of Rouen; in less than the manistry of justies. The was President of the Corps Legislatif; lice, indicates no disposition to irreligion and says in the presence and an obstinate tenacity which would severely slow revolution which was rolling upon as a Christian, and as a baptised Chriscing tide, she remained erect and undaunted The feeling of confidence inspired by her slave population steadily increasing upon her white. But in 1820, when all such an address and token if viewed as sin-her barriers to the North had been broken cere must raise this degraded being to new down, when Delaware was far advanced in and overwhelming conceptions of his high destiny. But the hour is passed, and he had passed through the first stage and was resumes, contrary to all that was expressed advancing rapidly in the second, the proud in this fellowship, his former place among Old Dominion began slowly to roll and other articles, the value of which is to be estimated in dollars and cents. If that soul has been really enlightened by the goshad reached her borders, slow, massive, tion, of you, and the power over him the wave which wears away the rock, benoiseless - a moral element as resistless as which you still claim? It seems cruel fore which, fixed and inveterate habits, the to let the light of truth shed the momentous fiery passions of the heart, the barrier of human laws, and the pride of ancient reextreme Left. He voted against the Pritchard indemnity bill, and for M. Remusat's project of Parliamentary reform. "He would," say the authors of Biographic des Deputes, writing in obligation he owes to his Maker. Or would for a moment interrupted. As Connecticut had followed Massachusetts, as New York had followed Connecticut, as Dela lowed Maryland. In 1820, for the first time, her white race began to increase upon her slaves; in 1830, the ratio of increase was largely accelerated, and in 1840. Vir. ginia had entered the last stage of positive decrease, her slaves having decreased in number nearly 21,000, while her white population had increased more than 45,000. The following tables correctly represent the relative growth and decline of her population since 1790 :

North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri may next be considered together, as they each have only entered upon the first stage of comparative decline, and all of them are twenty years later than Virginia in entermanifested no symptom of decline in either money obliterate, and even the attempt to of the three last named States. In all of them, up to that time, the slave race had decidedly increased upon the whites, and census of 1840. It then appeared, that as Maryland was twenty years behind Dela ware, as Virginia was twenty years behind Maryland, so the last three named States were twenty years behind Virginia, in entering upon the first stage of comparative slave-holder!" What a combination of time is by no means accompanied with an guage in which we made our baptismal con-confession and in which we pray! which they have followed in the wake of Dear brother, perhaps you indulge the thought, and thence find a plea that we do not feel toward you as Christians should. But manent in its character, arising from a deepseated and permanent cause, we would naturally suppose that Missouri would be foremost-if not in time, at least in intenplay a vast difference in the strength of the inclination to freedom exhibited by the three States. North Carolina changes her course slowly and lazily, as a vessel almost every relation, to correct all the wrongs in becalmed, would yield to the gentlest breath your institutions and laws, been such as a of a rising breeze. Kentucky tacks with Christian should exert? Have you constill only half resolved upon her future You have been near the point of throwing off this load, which neither you nor your den violence and rushes along her new path course, and her step is slow and wavering. faithful to their obsolete creed and to their honorable affections, still proclaim their allegiance
to their exiled prince; whilst others transfer to
a perfidious usurper of the regal and popular
rights their mercenary subserviency—M. de
Lamartine progresses in another direction, and
becomes the champion of the people, and of
becomes the champion of the people and

Advances in Human Freedom

Telegraphic news by the Steamers Washington and America, will be found on third page. Though brief, they yet bear glorious tidings! Republicanism, peoples rights, widely de-mands, despotism shorn of its power, Kings made subject to public opinion, and sham State shows, and sham royal pretences, flung down as false coin! Why, the old world is waking up. It has a heart; can say and do things which will not die. Even the stout will of Him of Prussia, who talked right royally of what he would do, has wisely conceded all that was granted, while his Kingly cousin of Bavaria has abdicated, fled, it may be, dressed in blous, and as a common servant. And as for Austria, the Milanese has bearded her soldiers, and conquer-

Courage, friends! This mighty European commotion is no whiff of human passion which a King's will may sport with. It is no bubble which a Royal soldiery may prick and let burst. God's finger is in it, and it will yet break the

We take all this for granted! We believe, when the time of action comes, that the Democracy will be in the right position. And for our part, we care not who sounds the summons or from what quarter it comes, calling upon all to gird their loins for a new career of conquest over human wrong.

This was a suit at law instituted by C. M. CLAY, against the "Committee" at Lexington, ment of the "True American."

Jessamine county. Clay, to procure the emancipation of the slaves, and that the subject had not been discussed temperately and moderately, but in a manner to render the slaves insubordinate and inclined to of the "True American" had become a moral the court sustained the demurrer, and adjudged tions, as exhibited by the census: · the plea bad.

A verdict was then rendered for the Plaintiff of \$2,500.

The defendants appealed.

The verdict will surprise no one. There is no large portion of the people of the State who are not for upholding in letter and spirit the liberty of the Press, or who are not opposed, in mind and heart, to anything like mob-action gones be by-gones! But we venture to affirm, that all, or nearly all the actors in it, regret that it occurred, regret the part they took in it, and would be the last to assail again, either the rights of persons or property, in the illegal manner they did.

We are endeavoring to procure a full report of the trial; if we succeed, we shall lay it before our readers, for it is important, not only to the present, but to the future, that everything connected with the Lexington case should be

We would have all go farther, and fare better: we have no faith in the eternal appeal to men's interests, as if they had not soul enough to look beyond the dollar; no faith whatever, in the doctrine which teaches, that the cash calculation, Children at School colthe enquiry simply, how much shall we make or lose, is the one great need.

now, governed by it?" It is so, in part. There times as many scholars, as all the slave States!! be men who say, "negroes cost us so much. Only 526 persons (a very few of these being or sale for taxes. wealthy, and, therefore, we will not part with while 20,615 free whites of age in South ult, by twelve ayes to four nays: in the House them-will denounce those who seek to emanci- Carolina, and a third of the adults in Ken- the vote stood upon it, ayes thirty-three, nays Gen. Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the army, pate them." But with the educated, with the tucky are unable to read with our enormous afneteen. influential, with all men of pride other, and, school fund of over a MILLION of dollars!!! we should say, in this comparison, better, feel- Ay, count the cost! Count it well, monied ings prevail. They say, "this possession gives men, laborers, patriots, christians, parents! us ease, rank, adds to our social and politi- And you will, one and all, find slavery the What so improving? What so full of growth cal influence, makes us rulers over others, besides heaviest source of enpenditure in every relaslaves, and, therefore, we will defend the institu- tion, the mightiest drain upon purse, head and

bama, Mississippi, South Carolina. Begin, right always. Count up the number of planters, in any neighborhood, thirty, twenty, ten years ago, and ask, what is their condition now, what the condition of the country around them? We venture to say, that not ten of the heads of families out of fifty, have saved enough to secure a competence, that not ten out of every fifty of their sons have turned out useful and virtuous citizens; that not ten out of any fifty neighborhoods have schools to educate all, a growing population, a hardy, industrious people!

But what is it to thrive? Answer, parent, that question thyself. Here are three boys born to you. You love them. You would die for them any hour. Well, a vision comes to you, in which you see them, not pampered, not waited on, not idlers, but busy, active, hearty doers among men-poor it may be, but honoredpinched sometimes, yet standing up like brave tellows, and cutting through hard difficulties, triumphantly. The scene changes. Another vision rises, in which you give them each an hundred slaves, and they go forth, not to work, but to look on, not to make an impress on society, but to float down upon whatever current happens are, too, illustrations of, and tributes to the to be strongest, not to enrich the earth, but to brave artizans of Paris, and views of Louis' their all in all. And were you told, "fix now An hour's attention to these matters will not the lot of these loved boys, either of these lives be time thrown away. they may lead:" let us ask, which would you choose? Which condition decree? You could not hesitate a second. You would say, "let them be men." What is it, then, to thrive? It is to on the resolutions offering our sympathy with on in which the hest faculties of France This wil mind and heart are best employed, in which structive. whatever of good in us, is developed, made to grow, and thus permanently to benefit ourselves: and bless all around us.

with her name linked now with freedom. Who 89 ys:-thought, under her old monarch, of cheering her. him away! The men of horny hands, made so him bind it the tighter. by hard toil, they who "society" calls coarse and vulgar, and sneers at-they did this glorious deed. And hark, how the world's heart leaps! See how from nation to nation, as the lightning do France honor! They ask not, whether France In 1816, Rev. Joshua L. Wilson, is making or losing money, but they say, France is assisting the liberty of man—means to assist In 1820, D. Wade, Treasurer, it—to have all enjoy it, realize it, as a right God-In 1830, R. Fosdick, do. In 1840, S. Martin, do. given, and inalienable, and they fling up their In 1847, W. Holmes,

(Lo de continued.)

THE EXAMINER. caps, and shout aloud for very joy, and in the ours, we will have it. Is France thriv then? Put the question, reader, to thine our need glad and joyous spirit seems to animate all ter nature. Let the answer come from that, and thou wilt aver, "aye, she is thriving nobly, grand."

Sympathy for the new Republic. Indeed one glad and joyous spirit seems to animate all classes, and touch the heart of the country.

Is here no triumph? Nay, what though pour Along its arteries a shrunken flow, nd the idle canvass droop around the shore?

These do not make a State Nor keep it great: I think God made The Eearth for man, not trade. And, where each humblest human creature Can stand, no more suspicious or afraid, Great and kindly in his right of nature, To Heaven and Earth knit with harmonio

When I behold the exultation Of manhood glowing in those eyes That had been dark for ages, Or only lit with bestial loves and rages --There behold a nation. The France which lies

Between the Pyrenees and Rhine Is the least part of France, see it rather in the soul whose shine, Burns through the craftsman's grimy coun-

In the new energy divine Of Toils enfranchised glance.

Into that soul we all look: it is that which ifts up the individual: it is that, also, which elevates a nation, and each thrives as each does ost to improve, purify, strengthen the mind and heart, and make universal the Christian rule

But, then, keeping in view the lower consideration-the simple losing or making of money-the economy of the thing-and we say, the only way for a people to thrive is to be free! Count the cost of slavery, after any fashion, C. M. Clay, vs. J. B. Clay, T. H. Waters, and this result can be made clear to all. There and others. is no such word connected with it, as thriwing. It is eating, eating our substance every day, and every hour of every day-paling the glow of for the destruction of the printing establish- creative energy in us by its destructive breathunnerving the moral tone through its debasing igan act, that our readers may understand it: The venue was changed, and the case tried in influences. Is proof demanded? We have given it over and over again; but here it is illus-The defendants pleaded, that the paper called trated, at least, by new examples, if not in a the "True American," was established by C. M. new way. And, first of agricultural products: All the South.

One free State against all the slave States! insurrection; and, therefore, the printing press One State away up North, with hard winters, not over fertile soil, producing more than all the quantity of land not exceeding in amount one ville to Louisville. It is time that the State nuisance, which the defendants with 58 others South with its great staples, genial climate, and had abated in pursuance of the request of the rich earth!! But pass on, second, to the results public meeting. The plaintiff demurred, and of invention-the manufactures of both sec-

Value of articles Manufactured, \$197,658,040

Here again the free bound away ahead of the slave. Nav as to that, the smallest State in the Union, Rhode Island, uses nearly twice as many to the same. Spindles as the whole South! Let us proceed, owever, thirdly, to the annual earnings of the ductive power of each:

Annual earnings \$558,705,108 N.& S. Carolina

New York 8193,806,432 Miss., La....\$189,321,719 How sadly the South falls behind! Not by

...1.626,028 latter) the smallest 10,749 Virginia the larg-Rhode Island (of the est slave State ... 9,791 Children between five

What a fearful contrast! Virginia behind "Have we not made it? Is not the South, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts with four

much, make us thus and thus native) unable to read and write in Connecticut, This act was passed in the Senate on the 20th

heart-the saddest, severest draught upon man-No matter, however, what prevails, no matter hood, that humanity ever endured, or heavhow humane slave-holders are, there is no possi- en tolerated. Count the cost in this, or any hability of their thriving, as a class, while they man wrong, and you will admit, that the truest continue such. What is it to thrive? "To put economy, the surest road to wealth, the only money in our pockets," eagerly answers hun- way to thrive-to call down upon any instidreds. Well, let this be the test. Where will tutions of Government stability and growth, you go to make it? We do not care where-Ala. is, to be just, to do right-to be just now-to do

The Chaunt of the Girondins.

siastically by the French. It is taken from Dumas' play of 'Le Chevalier de Maison Rouge,' and is thus translated by an English writer: By the sound of her cannon alarming,

Fair France to her children outcries. Huzza! cry the patriots, arming, 'Tis the voice of our mother-arise! For country and freedom to bleed, Is a lot to be envied indeed!

With arms for the strife-fierce and gory, His mistress the lover supplies; If he fall, the bright halo of glory Shall beam o'er his brow as he dies For Country and freedom to bleed, Is a lot to be envied indeed!

The Revolution-Aims-Opinions of Carlyle-Characters of the Members of the

Provisional Government, &c. On first page. We have collected much there which we think worth reading. Views of the English press-of Thomas Carlyle-characters of the Provisional Government, &c. There conduct and character from Tory and Liberal.

France. See notice of debate in the House and Senate

Good Words

Put down in thy thoughts, reader, the true And what is true of the individual, is true of saying of Archbiship Leighton. If thou dost, and carry on his own action. It abolishes the a nation, a whole people. Here is France they will serve thee many a good turn. He whole system of old pleadings-reduces all mat-

calling her great? Who could be rapt with enthusiasm about her, or her king? She has driven blustering of the wind could not do, but made

The county Treasurer of Cincinnati has fur- will be adopted, very generally. nished the Gazette of that city with the aggregate amounts paid in several years, which includes the total receipts of the County Treasu- published in New York, having been stolen,

12,972 77

Our great cities, New York, Cincinnall, &c.; the Press everywhere has expressed its universal sympathy for the new Republic. Indeed one We caund give details, resolutions, or speeches Nor need we. All know what they are; the good old stuff of which one and all are made. New York demonstration when, it is said, some twenty thousand souls were assembled to greet the occasion, and joined in its hearty verses, or

its stirrling refrain. Joy to the land of the clustering vine, Ave, shall a fadeless wreath be thine, A jamais! Vive la France! Columbia, with a cordial hand, Salutes thee o'er the sea, And hails thee as a sister land Dear France, forever free!

Then joy to the land of the clustering vine!

To the land of song and dance! Aye, shall a fadeless wreath be thine, A jamais! Vive la France! A jamais! Vive la France! No more thou'lt bow to kingly gold! No more a tyrant feel! For the voice of Freemen, firm and bold, Is mightier than steel! The world shall echo with thy praise,

Thy fame shall glorious be;

And brighter shine in future days Thy star of Liberty! Then joy to the land, &c. Through this fair laud each patriot heart With hope and gladness thrills; For the BIRD that soars with tireless wing, Has perched upon thy hills!

There may he fold his wing, and rest A Guardian to thee! And prove that Heav'n has nobly blest THE EAGLE OF THE FREE! Then joy to the land, &c.

Homesgad Exemption. Michigan has passed a law on this subject This is the fifth State, we believe, that now exempts the homestead from execution. The subject is an important one, and we give the Mich-

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That a homestead consisting of any quantity of land not exceeding forty acres, and the dwel ling house thereon, and its appurtenances, to be selected by the owner thereof, and not included in any recorded town plat, or city, or village, or tucky should not at the next session subscribe instead thereof, at the option of the owner, a sufficient sum to extend the road from Nash-

forced sale on execution, or any other final process from a Court, for any debt or debts growing out of, or founded upon contract, either express or implied, made after the third day of ulv. A. D., 1848. any mortgage thereon lawfully obtained, but such mortgage or other alienation of such land by the owner thereof, if a married man, shall

its appurtenances, owned and occupied by any

SEC. 3. Whenever a levy shall be made upon like examination of any, and all the routes, the lands or tenements of a householder, whose merits of the famous Lexington case. Let by- two great divisions, and thus ascertain the pro- by metes and bounds, such householder may the State, and the people thereof, subscribing bid! For although it will fall by its own intrinnotify the officer, at the time of making such levy, of what he regards as his homestead, with a description thereof, within the limits above ubject to sale under such levy. Sec 4. If the plaintiff in execution shall be State credit," made indisputably stronger.

issatisfied with the quantity of land selected and set apart as aforesaid, the officer making the thousands, but by millions, and by hundreds of levy shall cause the same to be surveyed, bemillions too! And one free State makes more ginning at a point to be designated by the ownthan six of our slave States!! Could we go into er, and set off in a compact form, including the twelve years ago in Great Britain for daring to dwelling house and its appurtenances, the uphold the people's charter. Not a court jourdetail, indeed, we might show that one county amount specified in the first section of this Act, nal that did not decry him! Even in this free in Massachusetts outstrips South Carolina! But and the expense of said survey shall be chargeawe must hurry to the worst feature of all-the ble on the execution, and collected thereupon. the officer making the levy may sell the proper- fessional men, and orators and poets, have gath-

ty levied upon, and not included in the set-off, ered round him, presented him with a silver tea n the same manner as provided in other cases for the sale of real estate on execution, and in giving a deed of the same, he may describe it sovereigns in it. So much for doing right! according to his original levy, excepting there. There is a nobility in that which commands refrom by metes and bounds, according to the cer- spect whatever a man may be or do. tificate of the survey, the quantity set off as aforesaid. Sec. 6. Any person owning and occupying

any house on land not his own, and claiming said house as a homestead, shall be entitled to the exemption aforesaid. Sec. 7. Nothing in this Act shall be consid- following letter: ered as exempting any real estate from taxation

A goodly Exchange

That of friendly feeling! What so rich? and happiness? Of all exchanges, let that of friendly feeling between man and man, and nation and nation, be freest, heartiest, most con-

The Journal des Debats, Paris, contains an adtheir geographical position, to live in peace .-We have given the Marselloise, another song, cise a beneficial influence on commerce, civilization, the arts, the taste, and the government the appeal against me, in bar of trial. Nay, I civilization retires, the arts and sciences languish, and, in consequence of the paralyzed re-sources and the heavy charges which war from the high and honorable command of a necessarily drags after it, the prosperity of the two nations is arrested in its progress. The fatal consequences of war can never be known in all their extent, but we know enough of its horrors to consider it one of the greatest calamities which can afflict humankind; it inflicts innumerable sufferings on thousands of innocent victims; it favors crime and injustice; it cent victims; it favors crime and injustice; it most gallant and triumphant army. He has caused me, first, to be prejudged and punished at home, and then to be brought forward to be tried again, while he, my junior, has been pre-acquitted and rewarded. The President has, we are expltingly told done him 'full and ample justice.' Yes, sir, in double measure—justice to his pride, and justice to his vengeance. Let him Mr. President, go forth rejoicing, in engenders oppression and cruelty; it wounds the heart in its affections; it deluges the land with the plenitude of Executive favor. Without the tears of widows and orphaus; and it greatly envying him his honors, I shall, at the end of rule all things for the best, that we are not rivetretards the progress of virtue, and of the religion of the Prince of Peace.

Right talk, and the right spirit! How pa- defiance. triotic, how christian! Only let this spirit prevail, let wars cease, and what may not the he said is not reported. very worst government on earth do to elevate its may not the very best instutions effect in re- "Leonidas" letter. That was a panegyric of it through the bright vista of the future. pressing all growth, and forcing upon all, des- Gen. P., abusive of other officers, claimed for potism or the rankest oppression!

true Christian Democrats, the world over for ders, &c. &c. The charges were, that he, Gen. it. Liberty and law, progress and peace! These P. wrote this letter, or caused it to be written, are the great words of hope; the sure means to and he acted unbecoming an officer and a gen-

The Legislature of New York have adopted

the Reformed Code, and it is now a law. The main features of the code, we published not long since. By it, any man who can state his own case, may defend himself, or commence ters of dispute to a plain issue-and, seemingly, "Good words will do more than hard speech- renders "a learned knowledge of technicalities"

The people, and especially the bar, of other States, will watch the action of the New York system with great anxiety. If it succeed, it

The subscription books of the Anglo-Saron. from crag to crag, darts the influence of this deed, ry, for direct taxes, licenses, &c., the year endpublication until the first of the ensuing month. They request their subscribers to forward to the 2,694 51 "Anglo-Saxon, New York," their names, place 12,972 77 57,057 44 of residence, and state at the same time, the pay!" 222,222 53 number, up to which they think their subscripdo, about 475,000 00 tion has been paid. of the business of the think the

Senator Underwood has written the following letter to the Editors of the Louisville Jour-

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I have just been informed by Mr. Calhoun, that Charleston has taken \$500, or the full growth of society. Well—we will not dispute with him on this point—for we the completion of the railroad to Nashville. This subscription with the completion of the railroad to Nashville. This To the Editors of the Louisville Journal: subscription with the other means of the company secures (as I am assured by Mr. C.) the speedy completion of the road as far as Nash-

What ought Kentucky now to do? Is it not ime for us to consider what we should or can do for the extension of the road to Louisville Would not such a road completed to the Ohio present a new commercial era for the whole South and West? Would not the whole valley of the Mississippi receive new impulses in her agriculture and trade?

Should the road cross Big Barren and Green rivers at the head of slackwater navigation, crossing the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers at points affording many hundred miles of navigation both above and below, and terminate on the Ohio at Louisville, it must open with Charleston facilities of intercourse and traffic, and through that port with the rest of the world, which cannot fail to confer benefits of the most important kind upon the people of all the States through which the road passes.

With a view to attract public attention to this subject be pleased to publish this note.

Very respectfully,

JOS R. UNDERWOOD.

"What ought Kentucky now to do?" This, as it seems to us: To examine carefully what routes will pay, develope most her resources, and bring within her borders the greatest amount of trade from other and distant States. Railroad knowledge is so exact now, that any one who studies the subject may know what roads will pay. For instance. It is proposed to run a road from Louisville to Nashville or Memphis. The route is surveyed-the basis of population along the route ascertained-the amount of way travel, of commerce, &c. &c., and the capitalist, or the State, if the report be a thorough one, can ascertain to a certainty whether it will support itself. Massachusetts has adopted this plan, and acting upon it, she has advanced, liberally to various important exempt a Homestead from Forced Sale in lines. Nor has she lost a cent. These lines have refunded, or are able to refund, whatever sums the State has advanced. Their stock, is at a premium in the market.

The Louisville Journal remarks "Kentucky cannot longer stand idle. There is no good reason why the Legislature of Kenlot, being within a recorded town plat, or city, should throw off the paralysis which followed or village, and the dwelling house thereon and the revulsion of 1837. It possesses ample resources and undisputed credit, neither of which resident of this State, shall not be subject to would be impaired by judicious investments in

railroads. Kentucky, certainly, ought not to stand idle. Nor can any one doubt the fact, that her resources are ample enough to establish a "judicious' SEC. 2. Such exemption shall not extend to system of railroads. There is but one difficulty in the way, sectional interests. If our people would consent, first, to ascertain, exactly, whatnot be valid without the signature of the wife ever it may be necessary to know on the subject, to have a thorough, practical, business-

WILLIAM LOVETT was put into jail son land he was denounced! Yet the brave artizan Sec. 5. After the survey shall have been made has so lived down all lies, that gentry and proset, and a purse with one hundred and forty

The charges against Gen. Scorr, are withdrawn, while addressing the Court, the President interfered, and the Judge Advocate read the

Headquarters, 1st Division, TACUBAYA, Mexico, March 14, 1848. o Gen. N. Towson, President Court of Inquiry. Siz: In the matter of my appeal from Majo the President has done me full and ample ju tice. In view of the interest and harmony the service. I desire to withdraw the accusations which I made in that appeal against Maj. Gen.

W. J. WORTH, Byt. Maj. Gen. In reference to this letter of withdrawal, &c.,

Gen. Scorr is reported to have said: "I find myself in the Capital of Mexico, concress voted by the people of Exeter, England, quered by the American arms under my comto the French people-but especially to the this court. Deeply wounded, my military mand-a prisoner-the chief criminal before Parisian Republic. Peace is their aim; the en- pride is cast down into the dust-not by the couragement of the acts of peace their great desire. We quote one passage of the address: quarter, to injure, to degrade, to humble me, Several reasons invite the two nations, united by so many interests, and near to each other by strong in mind and body-strong in all the means of self-defeuce, I bid defiance to my accusers. I shall not plead the letter withdrawing of each country; but when the demon of war challenge the writer to come forward and do his once becomes unchained, trade is in stagnation, worst. But no doubt he thinks, and with reanecessarily drags after it, the prosperity of the most gallant and triumphant army. He has this court, have done with him forever. Again Mr. President, I repeat, my attitude is that of

Gen. WORTH replied, 'indignantly,' but what

Gen. Pillow's case came up next. The people! Only let its opposite rule, and what charges against him, grew out of the famous him the credit of planning the great battles, do-Speak out, then, ye men of peace! Act, ye ing nearly all the fighting, issuing all the oruproot tyranny, and plant freedom everywhere. tleman. The main charge was sustained by Mr. give hereafter.

Ap Invention.

which is composed of two small metal plates for the present, simply, from Kentucky author formed into a wedge by theinsertion of a piece ity. 2. A. K. Marshall, p. 467. of wood between them, while the under plate is fitted with two small spikes that catch the floor. The sharp end of the "fastener" is thrust under the door, and is more firmly fixed by every attempt to enter the room, while a cord carried to the bedside enables a person lying in bed to withdraw the wedge and thus admit a visitor.

Money and Manuers.

In a case, tried at Walsingham, England, a call Mr. Hall master?" "No," replied the boy. "Then do you call your brother master?" said the judge. "Yes, sir, when aw gans for my

The letter from Nantucket has been received.

Good News! Better a Coming.

ton. He hates, not Whigs, but Whiggism with as he is so thoroughly with us in the better, greater cause of Emancipation.

We have a letter from him dated March 22. sort, which it does a man good to rend. He is must do justice, and not wait to have it done for that of France. He is for the use only of weap the last extract? That the South was intended and long, long may it be ere it shall be broken. be heard, or justice secured, without war, then he says, "let war blow her loudest blast." "I am," he declares, "for the reform of hoar abuse—the destruction of despotism-of every kind of usurpation-peaceably if possible, without violence, if it can be, but forcibly, if they cannot be "enjoyed without a shock of arms."

"I will say a few words about domestic affairs. They say we shall have peace ere long with Mexico, thank the Lord for that. Our mission is peace, not war, I am a peace man decidedly, and yet when I see two persons or Nafighting, I am compelled to sympathise with the one or the other, accordingly as I believe they are right or wrong, i. e. which began it. I believe our Government was entirely jus-tifiable in the war with Mexico. I believe you think differently; be it so. We will not dispute about that: we can work shoulder to shoulder in the cause of Emancipation in Kentucky, and have our private opinions about other affairs not bearing on this, the question of the day. I am a Democrat from principle, from education short it is my existence to be one, I mean by this to use the language of Kentucky's favorite. "I have no sympathies for the oppressors and ty-rants of the world. I have reserved them all for he masses of mankind." These are my priniples, in accordance therewith I am attached to the party, calling itself Democratic as coming nearer my views than any other. You are a Democrat in deed, and in truth, as well as my-Whig party, from an honest conviction of

oyal to truth. We can differ friend, on all othr matters, except on the question of the day. This is the ground for all, Whig and Democrat. for Emancipation, the great distinct issue now made, and soon to be more universally broached, there can be, in the very nature of things no old party lines drawn-no old party associations upheld. And we heartily rejoice at it.

We like this spirit; it is generous, liberal

gled, uniformly, for freedom. Our correspondent continues:

hands and say, let it run its course? God forconjointly to it, beginning cautiously upon some one or two leading routes, and gradually some or two leading routes, and grad a description thereof, within the limits above prescribed, and the remainder alone shall be developing it, not only might our "ample State him. God brought the children of Israel out what is good in both will coalesce; and, in the They say, "let your thrones be a reality, the resources" be quadrupled, but our "undisputed of Egyptian bondage, but he did it by scourges presence of a great reality, the known and untime abolish slavery in our State; but let us not men-brotherhood soldiers in a common cause, mercy and forbearance of our Heavenly Father, good of men, and the glory of God. let us rather do his will, do our duty, and pray to him for a blessing on our labors.

Right, all right! A just, patriotic, christian the bidding of the still small voice within? aid! Must we say, "all these things will be done and cleared out, made plain, adorned, only by taxsweeping and condenced wit, lashing every
ing human endeavor to the uttermost. Let us fee who would abuse, falsify, or destroy them. rejoice that the peace summit has been nearly gained, where man may strive, without bloodshed, for the good of his fellows, and labor on. labor harder, labor with bolder energy, and a braver faith, until we stand upon it, free, and

with the full hope of the free! But our correspondent goes on: "I am opposed to the "Proviso," I do no wish to discuss the proposition with you, I will simply state the why and wherefore. I believe it to be calculated to destroy the very end which it is intended to promote. I am not a jurist, and cannot therefore say, whether it be constitutional in all its particulars, or not, this much I can say, on that part of the subject Congress has no right to say whether slavery shall exist son, that he has done his worst. Here in view of there or not, neither has it the right to say that it shall, I am for leaving that subject to be decided by the settlers. If slave labor be profitable there, they will have them, and they will go At cards a sly and an old man played from our State with their masters or as merchandize, this last mode may be revolting to So are good and evil blended in this life,

even our endeavor to do good to the African the safety of his "property," and he immediately sends him South. I can only reconcile myself to it by the reflection, that God will over- The people were 'flush' of 'clubs' and 'spades,' rule all things for the best, that we are not rivet-ing the chains of the slave, the result being on-And 'diamonds' he had, in all their grades, ly a change of place of servitude—and such a change as will benefit him, God intending the South for the blacks, where, if the present generation are not permitted to taste the sweets of liberty, their children will. First to Texas, then to the Rio Grande, &c. &c. I have sanguine hopes of living to see the day of universal freedom; but I wish it recorded that I behold

The question presented by our friend, in the first part of the above extract, has nothing to do with the Wilmot Proviso. It is this-whether slavery can be created in a territory belonging to the United States? Congress cannot do it. This our friend admits, as the whole country, nearly, admits. Who then can? The settlers, FREANER. His evidence or parts of it we may says our correspondent! But what are they? Occupiers simply of the land belonging to the left for the Fre United States. The Supreme Court of the Amongst the various inventions which have United States, every Southern Court, says lately been patented in England, the papers re- through decisions repeatedly made, and often port one termed a "traveller's door fastener." cited by us, that they cannot do it. We quote

> Slavery is sanctioned by the laws of the State, and the right to hold slaves under our municipal regulations is unquestionable; but we view this as a right, existing by positive law, of a municipal character, without foundation in the law of nature, or the unwritten and common

In other words, all the Courts, Federal and State, unite in these two propositions, that slavery can only be created by positive law, State law, and establish these propositions, that boy was interrogated by the judge-"Do you neither Congress, nor the people of a territory can create the Institution.

> If our friend doubts on this point, let him ask, how Kentucky passed the law of 1833!
>
> That forbids the bringing of slaves into the State. By what right? If Slaveholders may go where they please with their property, if they I golde II . chapter to his words, is who has Perioden correspondent, tays of them:

can establish slavery where it does not exist, There is no stordier Democrat in Kentucky why, then, this law is unconstitutional! Not than our friend and correspondent in Lexing only that, but they may go into the free States volume of proverbs from the works of Shakwith "their property," whether these States an honest hatred, is not being of a spirit, suit- will it or not! Nor does the difficulty stop here. ed, in his opinion, either to true republicanism, or the full growth of society. Well—we will United States, they must be property under the verbs of Shakspeare, the first wit of any age, then Congress can regulate it, can forbid Ken- certain age, and no wit at all." tics in the Examiner-and the more especially tucky from resorting to Emancipation, or say that she shall.

But does not our friend contradict himself?

Let him turn to the first extract from his letter. One of that frank, warm hearted, out and out What is the argument there? That we ourselves for peace, but "glories" in a Revolution like us. What is his position in the latter part of prolong it. We shall have peace, thank God. ons of Truth and Justice, but if truth cannot for slaves, and, as God will bring good out of evil, let them go through this natural outlet. What, if we can prevent it? If the law forbids it? Our friend does not mean that! He holds slavery to be a curse to white and black-would he extend it? Never! It is only by extension that it can be rooted long anywhere in our land. "If it be profitable." Aye, there's the danger. Explaining thus his views, he proceeds to home If it be so, and shall be extended, three centuries will not see it obliterated from this Republic, with all the advances made by ourselves, and the world, towards the full enjoyment of a christian liberty. No, hedge it in, let it be bounded as it is, declare the law of the Constitution, and stand upon it-and then the recorded prophecy of our friend will be fulfilled.

But turn we from these, to home affairs. Our correspondent was one of the secretarties of the Democratic Convention, and knows something of the party to which he is so devotedly attach-

ed. Let us hear him on this point. "I will tell you something now about the rospects in Kentucky. I attended the State neidentally alluded to the subject of slavery, as was their wont in former times. These allusions did not receive the cheering which they siasm on the question; or in other words the democracy of Kentucky, taken as a body, have self, but you belong, or have belonged, to the arrived at a state of indifference on the subject Whig party, from an honest conviction of of slavery; a few of the "young democracy," myself among the number, are fully and fairly mmitted to the cause of gradual emancipation. A few of the old veterans in the cause, still show their old notions, but they are not the men to seek to dictate to their younger brothers. This being the true condition of things it

requires no prophetic vision to see where we will be by the time the Convention comes round, the great principles of Constitutional Liberty." would go down some day. Shall we fold our we do to plant those principles and sentiments

Punch Gooddly Punch.

Louis Phillippe forbade the circulation of riew! What wrong will not be remedied in Punch in France. LAMARTINE seeks an intertime? What suffering will not be changed as view with its Editor, Douglas Jerrold! The true religion extends? But must we, therefore, Monarch feared the barbed wit of the English

Well-Punch, of course makes merry over therefore, we will wait? Cravens shall we be ac- Louis' fall! How could be do otherwise? He means; labor, this is our end; labor, day in and race. He feels that the bad man is an impos- need hardily say it is the absorbing topic of conday out, in stirring toil, with strong, hearty un- tor-degrades himself-helps to degrade allconquerable will, as if we ourselves could do all and, in very love, he spares him not. He knows over the continent—how one State after another and grasp all, and yet all the while waiting pa- that the good man is but a part of himself; as he is demanding Freedom of the Press, and constitiently, and in full faith, that God will rear up, does more for humanity, better than he, better tutional sovereignty—and how few of the gov through our action, a human fabric which shall than others; yet is, after all, but a reflector of Rome itself, with all its infallibility, finds mete out justice, with even balanced hand, to all what each one may attempt, of what most may that even she can improve for the future, if she alike. What but this spirit ever accomplished for do. He deals, therefore, iron blows on all sham has not been wrong in the past-and in the society one social blessing or political right? men-whether king, or lord, or common; he rips practical acknowledgement of this truth, it will The pathway of man upward may be tracked in open, with clean hands their gaudy garb, and spiritual, as well as her temporal constitution. blood, throughout the past, so fierce has been makes bare their corruption, as he toils sturdily the resistance of the titled few to the demands for real men, whatever their lot, or station, and rights of the many. It has been cut down, catching their purpose, enforcing it, and with fair portion of Italy under her sway-and I

Thus does he talk and sing: Romance of History .- Who would have thought that the "coming man" would have

been Louis Phillippe. "Se Commencement de la Fin."-All that is now left of the French "Nobilitie," is the ini-

ancient maxim; but, if Kings do not take care, it will become obsolete, for though it may be altime may come when a cat must look very sharp, indeed, to find one. We hope, nevertheless, that a cat may enjoy the privilege of looking at a Queen, and that the feline animal may throughout the whole of its nine lives, have our own

With a nation across the sea. And oaths were taken and bets wers made

As to whose the game should be. They played so long, and they played so well, It was difficult to scan. If the sly old man should the people "sell,"

Or the people the sly old man. But never a 'heart' was there.

The last 'heat' came of the game I sing, And the people played pell-mell; But the old man lost, tho' he played the king, For he played the 'knave' as well. The three Glorious Days of Prince Louis Na-

poleon. Feb. 26th. I left London for Paris. " 27th. I reached Paris. 28th. I left Paris and reached London.

MORAL.-I came; I saw; but somehow did not conquer. CAESAR, (a little changed.) Ominous .- This is the second time that titles have been abolished in France. The rule of lest sympathy expressed for the French Repub-Lindley Murray says, "two negatives make an lic. He is a leading English Reformer. No

Guizot's Disguise Says W. S. L. in London Examiner: Guizot, in haste to cut and run; A lackey's livery has put on; But whoever calls disguise In him the lackey's livery, lies.

A Rival to Chloroform

A new agent for producing insensibility to pain has lately been discovered in Norway, and delight-I have watched with an anxiety that has been tried with much success in Christiana. The Morgenbald states that it consists of sui-The Morgenbald states that it consists of sul-phate of carbon, which may be obtained in human freedom has thoroughly permeated the abundance from charcoal with very little trou- French people, and that a noble agitation has ble, and at a small cost. It is employed in the commenced, to be conducted by peaceable same way as chloroform, the place of which, it will, brobably, soon take. The discovery was of this great nation, and destroy the foul momade by M. Herald Thaulow, an apothecary in Christiana.

or this great nation, and destroy the present in this great nation, and destroy the present in the great nation, and destroy the present in the great nation, and destroy the present in the great nation, and destroy the present nation of the present nati

A Witty Dedientien

Mrs. Cowden Clarke has just published a speare. She dedicates the work to Douglas Jerrold in the following style:-"To Douglas Jerverbs of Shakspeare, the first wit of any age. are inscribed, by Mary Cowden Clarke, of a

Mexico.

that, to the Let enune that to truction for m hear, should their You address and p to you remain by Grins by Grins hear, by Grins by Grins hear, by Grins hear, their should the to you remain the to you have the total the tot

It is useless to go into details of the news from this country, or the speculations of wei ters there. We are to have peace. We cannot carry on the war longer, nor is Mexico able to

Grent Britain.

The condition of this country is imposing, and deeply interesting. Nor is it easy for us to enter fully into it, or see the influences at work within her borders, or feel their effects

We get our impressions of this land, mainly, through her established press, and her distinguished statesmen. Yet, neither tell us what is going on, or represent fairly her creative

They sustain what is-refuse to receive, take care to color and misrepresent the movement men, and measures of the present-and, until forced to do so, we habitually despise the one. and distrust the other, as low and levelling. It was only the other day, that we saw a bitter denunciation, in one of our leading prints, of three or four of the best men that England, or the age claims, as tricksters in politics and gambling adventurers, "base demagogues," was the phrase) among the people. We have no great confidence, as a general rule, in the "great Convention of our party, and listened attentively to the speeches. A few of the old school, Whig, for we believe they have steadily opposed from the start, every reform measure until whipped into its support; that their great and would have received in other days. I could not help observing that there was a lack of enthuare, and that in point of creative power, and real talent, and a genuine christian spirit, they are vastly behind the MIALLS, JERROLDS, VIN-CENTS, COBDENS, RAWLINGS, and the hundreds of glorious champions of English Reform, whose games are unknown among us.

The truth is, forming our opinions in the way we do, we too generally expect vulgarism and violence, low-bred insolence and excess, from the Reformers of Great Britain. Yet nothing for there is this trait which distinguishes our can be further from them or the truth! They party from the whigs-we hang together, upon are radical. That is, they go to the root of the matter, and demand of Parliament, not alone an Let it be so! We believe it will be so! It entire change of the system of taxation, but the Let the light shine upon all-let all, at least, surely cannot be otherwise; the Democracy separation of Church and State, the abolishwho agree with our Democratic friend, cease will be in right position when the time for ac- ment of the laws of primogeniture and entail, their disputes and harsh wranglings about this tion arrives. And we care not who moves most and of every usage, custom, or right, which reor that, and "work shoulder to shoulder in the rapidly, or what party shall sound forth the sig- presses human energy, or upholds class interests. cause of Emancipation," whenever and wher- nal, announcing a new career of conquest over They are peace men. Not an orator, lecturer, ever that question is presented. Such is our human wrong. Let it be made; we shall be or writer among them who is not christain in determination, and in this spirit, we have strug- ready at the first blast. Nor need our friend tone, who does not base and defend his policy fear, that, any living being will ask then of on christian grounds. They are builders up. another, "which is your party, or by what plat-"Slavery has been centuries in growing to its form swear you;" a better, braver question will which enwraps thrones, and makes fleets and present stage; in the natural course of things it rise up from full hearts, to every lip, "what can armies, fortifications, and machines of war, and and pestilence. So will he in his own good known, the humble and elevated, will be real which a street row may blow up and burst; let your parliament be at once the source of safety wait for God to interfere with his strong arm.

It is a fearful thing thus to tamper with the fighting not for their own honor, but for the to royalty, and happiness to the people, represent truly all interests, by protecting the interests of the greatest number; let all State shams be done away with, and the substance of things hoped for, be substituted, and there will be no

happier, freer, greater land than Great Britain. A distinguished man, on the other side, holding these views as a reformer, and fearing probstand like stocks and stones and not hear and do reformer; the Republican courts his advice and ably, that we might not understand fully the reformers of England, writes to us as follows:

My anxiety to receive the news how the recursed here, and hereafter—if thus we act to-wards God and humanity. Labor, this is our preacher of liberalism—a glorious lover of his

versation and writing here. You will see how the circle is expanding all go hard, if the same spirit does not seize her Naples resists-the populace demands-Piedmont trembles in the balance-but it is impos-

dependent State, or fall over to France as part of the new Republic. What an eventful year this has been in the history of the world! What a heaving up of the inert mass of mind throughout Europe What a troubling of waters! tlath an angel done it, and will the nations step in and come tial syllable "No." A bad beginning but a progress—that even out of the evil commotions of society cometh more and more Freedom A Cat may look at a King .- This is a very And when, I think, that within six weeks the press has been set free in Europe-and the right of meeting and discussion indicated-I say that ways true that a cat may look at a king, the no matter into what forms of Government, the now heaving mass should finally settle downan European Reformation has commenced-in which Tyrants, and their minions, can no long-

er proscribe the instructions of the people as dangerous to their power. The Steamer which sails to day will no doub convey to you the reports of various disturbances in this country. I would warn you against thinking that these are political in their objects. They are rather social outbreaks, owing to want of food and employment. In this country, as with you, we are perfectly contented with our form of Government, as a mere form. We can remedy all its defects by agitation, and determination, and moral force. Our reformers have other objects in view than change of dynasties, or constitutions. Never, perhaps, have we been more regardles of the form, and more intent on the spirit of our Government. We have solved the problem, as we think, of the Production of wealth by free trade—we have before us a more difficult task, the problem of its future distribution. We are now working to diminish our national expenditure-to lighten the pressure of taxation-to devise plans for the removal of an evil which, at present falls so much on our poor, and which, we think, ought to fall on our rich—we would tax property—not Industry—

we would have taxation direct, not indirect. We cannot forbear here, quoting a short offhand speech of Henry Vincent, delivered at the Great London meeting last month. At which an address was moved to France, and the fulaffirmative;" but as the French are not particu- man is more beloved; no speaker more heartily larly fond of English rule, there is still hope welcomed. He is the soul of honesty, and has that hearty love for freedom which makes ever a man of mark. He said, on the occasion referred to:

> Fellow-citizens: I do not wish to occup you at great length at this hour of the night but Providence does not often afford us the same illustrious battle-ground on which to contend peacefully for the immutable and indestructible rights of man.

> I have attended this meeting with supreme cannot find expression in words, the momentous events that have agitated the capital of France.

etry of the Provisional Government, I prefer the prose of the English Parliament, or Morning Chronicle [loud cheers.] let me remind you of the great principle ed by the late movement in Francethe sovereignty of the people is an inde fact [hear, hear,] and they have pro to declare, that governments were mad and not man for governments [hear, d cheers; that the end all governments ave in view is the good of the governed utual liberties and securities [cheers.] ave this night congratulated the French

them in the language of fraternity e; and it is fitting that you should turn own social and political condition, an he men who now sit in the House that you have liberties to win, which lp, you intend to achieve [bear, and

You have been reminded from this the selfishness of the English aris-Our friend, Laurence Heyworth, emonstrated to you the unsoundness sent system of finance; other orators your attention to the laws of primo dentail, and you have had placed be he supreme ridiculousness of the aris but, countrymen, what is the root of m of wrong? It is to be found in th state of the representation [hear, hear cheers. In a country that boasts of of six millions of adults, the actua to not exceed eight or nine hundred is it to be supposed, that with the n a thousand sources, when we have he pages of Scripture, and become fathe morals of Christianity, and se understand the fact that government servants of people and not their master pear, is it possible that we can witness at change in France; and then turn to n House of Commons, and see there, the atives, not of the people, but of class ction, and of party-is it possible that we are upon that House without pledging in the presence of the world, to use the moral power God may bless us with for f demanding the righteens repreof the people? [loud cheers.] are about to enter upon a new era. The

racy shall no longer be our rulers Thear. cheers: | we will be the governors country [cheers.] Let it be known the world that England is about t he great charter of its own being ftreoplause. Am I to be told that it destroy a people than to repeal a bad remove a monopoly? Away, away with istrous thought [cheers.] Governments summoned to the tribunal of public hear, hear, and hearty applause; | and do not bear the test of a most search examination, and come out of court an hands, rely upon it that public opin pronounce a verdict of condemnaainst them [loud applause. his time forward every available con-

al means must be used for accomplish purpose; we must fraternize with the of liberty and fiscal reform, and found ver which shall ultimately win for the peir political enfranchisement. In upon the political horizon you will aks of light, beautiful as the aurora which come from the beacon-fires o that are lighted in all lands [cheers.] though the world were filled with this desire for freedom [loud appiause;] and gland be behind? Forbid it, humanity

of Parliamentary men, and shake the the Whig Government; but I say ministrations, and live liberty! [ap You are not asked to display brut this country, but to act upon the feelthat you are men; work in the faith of your Above all things, press hard upor rest end at which you are aiming, and you sses of England that the day of your liberty

cannot conclude without offering my emn thanks to God that the standard of liberlifted in many continental nationsat system of government which will tend directly to the promotion of his glory, and the establishment of liberty and happiness

But why dwell on this," it may be asked Because no man, nor nation stands The race is begirt round with electric

It is," says a strong English writer, "a quick-Why this should be, it is not fficult to explain. Outward things are, for my day has no gloom for cheerful spiritsis our own temper which alters the aspect of ad it will hasten the doing of justice to man rywhere. Let human happiness be truly creative aim of one Government, and every her Government will, in the end, becompelled minister to human need for the same glorious

where. On the good men, breathing and homage of virtue, and look to a virtuous and as incentives on our part, to a nobler action; the kindling a moral fire which will light up greatness, and paint in vivid contrast whatwould feel its heat, see what it reflects, and se up to do and dare under the strong stimuus of its vivid blaze what men should or could

Important Votes in the Senate est, on the loan bill, on the 28th ult.-year

nays being demanded by Mr. Hale:-YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Athn, Bagby, Bell, Berrien, Breese, Butler, eron, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of ssippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, owns, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, anson of Maryland, Johnson of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Miller, Moor, Niles, Phelp ance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott and

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin and Hale-2. Second, on the reception of petitions on the subject of slavery, March the 30th. Mr. Hale demanding the year and nays:-

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Bagby, Breese, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Dickiason, Dix, Dayton, Downs, Doug-Lewis, Mangum, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Turney, Westcott, Yulee-23.

NAYS-Messrs. Baldwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Hale, Miller, Phelps, Underwood, Up-

UNDERWOOD stands up like a man to princistand up to it firm! Let them, whatever Northern man shirks, and acts the part of footboy to perpetualism, look right up, and bravely defend the Constitution!

stande up to it firm! Let them, whatever have not yet presented themselves. When these circumstances do occur, the time for taking up the Senator from South Carolina, that the expression of our sympathy and congratulations the Senator from South Carolina, that the expression of our sympathy and congratulations the Senator from South Carolina, that the expression of our sympathy and congratulations as vote of 65 to the equit the subject will have arrived. We know that a National Convention, called by the Provisional of the alternative presented by the Senator from South Carolina, that the expression of our sympathy and congratulations may elicit counter-expressions from other governments. If Russia, Prussia and Austria wish difficulties.

the Senate, on the Joint Beselution of Congratulation to the French.

From Houston's Reports. WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 30, 1848. The Joint Resolutions of Congratulation to e French offered by Mr. ALLEN, coming up in is order, was read a second time. Mr. Balbwin then moved that the resolution

Mr. ALLEN spoke at some length on the subct of this motion. He considered the resolution an isolated proposition without detail, and resenting a single question to the minds of the Senate; and it was therefore unnecessary to refer it either to a Standing or Select Committee. He considered the present a favorable opportunity for reviving and reviewing the elementary principles of liberty, and expressed his intenion of going into the subject to a much greater extent, when the time for discussion should

Mr. HALE .- I wish, Sir, to offer an amend ment, and I beg to say a few words in reference to it. When we were counselled by the President of the United States, to establish a mission to Rome on account of the occurrence of "recent political events," there was a good deal of iscussion as to what the Pope had done. An honorable Senator from Mississippi, [Mr. Foote] thought that the Pope had done a great deal, hile on the other hand, an honorable Senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Badger] thought that Holiness had as yet accomplished very lite. In the case now before us I think it must admitted that something has been done. The French Revolution has not been altogether fruitless. It presents something tangible. ropose. Sir, that our resolutions of congratuation should have some meaning, and, thereore, submit the following amendment to the resutions of the Senator from Ohio: Add in the 8th line, after the word govern-

ent, these words: "And manifesting the sincerity of their purpose by instituting measures for the immediate

f the Republic.' When we send such a resolution as that, Sir. he French people will be informed of the chiect of our sympathy. It will assure them that in ur judgment they have indeed done something angible in the cause of liberty and humanity, on account of which, the heart of the America people is filled with joy and gladness. The French people have not made a mere empty eclaration of their attachment to the cause iberty. They have not declared the people free and yet retained their fellow creatures in bondage. They have thus done something which serves the congratulations of the whole world move that the amendment be printed for the ise of the Senate, and that it be referred to the ommittee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Downs -- I do not perceive any necessity or the reference of the Resolution, and as it i byious that there must be some debate, I think that the better course will be to fix a day for its

Mr. HACE .- For myself I should prefer the ourse indicated by the Senator from Louisiana, out I made the motion to refer in order to meet he views of my friend from Connecticut, [Mr. Baldwin.]

The question was then taken by year and says, and the motion to refer was lost. Mr. Calhoon-I do not perceive the slight est necessity for referring this resolution to the immittee, and on that point I entirely concur with the views of the mover of it. The resolution is simple; it requires no examination of de ails, and the Senate is just as competent to orm an opinion of its merits as any Committee can possibly be. I do not intend to enter at present into the great question presented in the resolution. To act upon it now would, in my gment, be premature. The people of France have done much. They have made a mighty powerful monarchy; and decreed the establishment of a Republic. All this they have acany extraordinary bloodshed or confusion. All this is calculated to excite our wonder, and, so far as the aim of the French people extends, our ively sympathy. But the time has not yet arrived for congratulation.

ecreed a Republic, but it remains for them to establish a Republic. If the French people shall succeed in that-if they shall prove themselves to be as wise in constructing a proper constitution, as they have proved themselves to be skilfel in demolishing the old form of governwhich shall on one hand guard against violence and anarchy, and on the other against oppression of the people, they will have achieved, ineed, a great work. They will then be entitled to the congratulations not only of this country. but of the whole civilized world. But if they fail, what then? What then' Can there be a more important inquiry? If France fail, under what form of government will she find herself? I suppose it will be out of the question to go back to a Constitutional Monarchy. The Bourbon family, in all its branches, is I take it, now odious to the French people. They will hardly think of reinstating the old imperial dynasty of Napoleon. An aristocracy they cannot think if; and what then must be the result if they fail to establish a Republic? If it comes to contests within, or wars without-if it shall be necessary to resort to force, to repress internal fiscord, or overcome foreign assailants-quite a possible case-France may find herself in the

either on our part, or that of the civil zed world. to I'rance and the world, depends upon what is coming, rather than upon what has been already done. A revolution in itself is no great thing. The revolution accomplished by the French people is indeed a wonderful event-the most striking in my opinion in history; but even that is perhaps pregnant with many and great evils. It is therefore premature to offer our congratulations merely upon a revolution. We must ook to the consequences and the end. We must await the termination of the movement. I wish well to France-sincerely do I wish her well! There is no man that breathes who has a deeper or more profound love of Constitution-Covernment than I have-not one. But I have never known a period when there is so much to counsel wise, deliberate, cautious procedure. Great events are before us. Their proceedings. lives not the man who can say what another

I offer no opinion as to the success or failure

week may bring forth.

of the French people in this effort. I see tremendous difficulties in the way of success-difficulties resulting from the social condition of is the time when our sympathies are neede France and the composition of her people. I Now is the time when we should extend all the in my opinion, depend, at least in a very high time when the people of France deserve or degree, upon the fact whether she can prevent sympathy. Now is the time when our sympathy. war-that again depending upon two circumstances; one, whether she may have the self-one earth, the God-given birth right of control to abstain from improper interference work is completed. We propose to make on with surrounding countries; the other, whether sympathy dependent upon their success? ain has done as she ought to have done; and I trust that every power in Europe will stand and look on, giving France a fair opportunity to I do not agree with the gentleman from Sout look on, giving France a fair opportunity to engaged. It is due to France, to the civilized fail, the fallure will do more injury to the cause world, and to themselves, that European powers of liberty than any event which can possible should observe strict non-interference. If she take place. If they fail now, you will find the succeed, it will be an admonition to all Europe, another movement will be generated which wi that the time has arrived when they must agree | bring success with it. This is the first step. to yield to liberty in a constitutional and a sta- may be that they may leap at a single boun ble form. Thrones will fade away, and freedom from a monarchy to a Republic-from compar and republican institutions become the order of ative despotism to freedom. It may be that the day. If, on the contrary, standing aloof will require a slower, a more protracted process and avoiding all contest, France shall fail in this interrupted and embarrassed by difficulties, sub great undertaking, under a fair trial, without jecting them to trials and sacrifices. The Rev the interference of other powers, it will do more olution may be the work of years. But what to put down liberty under a republican form of ever may be the process, slow or rapid, our syn Government, than any other event which could pathies are with France in this glorious world

Now I think that it is due all round, that prompt, full and cordial. there shall be a fair trial. The first step to that, in my opinion, consists in quiet looking on and through the King and peacefully decreed a Re as little interference as possible. To France public—the fact they have abolished all title the people everywhere will extend their sympa- and orders of nobility-the fact that they have thy; but I do contend, that the governments decreed universal suffrage to France—the fass, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson of Georgia, in the expression of their sentiments. If we, as a spirit of moderation and wisdom, as to concess. Manuelle, Johnson of Georgia, in the expression of their sentiments. government, extend our congratulations in bine all classes, parties and factions in France this formal and solemn manner, others may take the church, the army, the navy-in one bot the opposite and denunciatory course, and be-tween the two, that result will be produced which nimity in support of the common cause, inmust inevitably overthrow the revolution-an spires great confidence in the success of the appeal to arms. That is one reason why this movement, and I am unwilling to dampen that government, looking to the interests of France hope by the expression of any doubts here. ple! How free State Senators, sounding out alone, and with the kindest feeling, ought to be The presentation of this resolution, and its their yeas, should be rebuked by his manly nay! It is thus we like to see Southern men act. Let them, whoever else may cringe, and play false to a great and fundamental countries. The circumplay false to a great and fundamental principle, stances by which we ought to be regulated in upon this movement.

20th of next mouth. Mr. CALHOUN.-Let us await the important vent. Let us await the action of the Convention. That will be wise and prudent. Let us not act with precipitation. I move, then, to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Dickinson.—I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. UNDERWOOD .- Will the gentleman from referred to the Committee on Foreign rela-South Carolina withdraw his motion for a moment, that I make a single remark?

> Mr. CALHOUN .-- I cannot withdraw the mo The call for the yeas and navs being second-

ed, they were ordered, and were taken with the following result: YEAS-Messrs. Bagby, Baldwin, Benton, Ber-

rien, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Miss., Dayton, Hunter, Mangum, Miller, Phelps, Upham and NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley Atchison Atherton, Bradbury, Breese, Cass, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis of Mass., Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Downs, Felch, Foote, Hule, Hanne-

gan, Houston, Johnson of Md., Johnson of Geo., Lewis, Moor, Niles, Rusk, Spruance, Turney, Underwood and Westcott-29. So the motion to lay the resolution on the ta le was not agreed to. Mr. ALLEN.-In moving a great question ike this, I would not be guilty of the petty

trickery of trying to force a vote of the Senate, under the impulse of a great feeling recently excited by so great an event. I do not desire he thoughtless, unreasomable judgment of the senate, if this body can be supposed to be capable of such a judgment upon such a proposi-tion as this. I seek the deliberate judgement of the Senate, in full view of all the facts upon which that judgment is to be founded; and in order that there may be time for that judgment o be made up, I move that the resolution be nade the special order of the day for the first Monday in May.

Mr. BALDWIN .- There is a motion to refer low pending.

The Presiding Officer .- The motion is stpone till the first Monday in May. Mr. Johnson of Maryland .- I understand hat the motion was to make the resolution the

pecial order for that day. Mr. CRITTENDEN .- Does not the motion to re er take precedence!

The PRESIDING OFFICER .- The motion to postne is first in order. Mr. UNDERWOOD .- I concur entirely with th emarks made by the Senator from South Caroina; but I voted against his motion to lay the

olution upon the table, because I conceive it laced me in a false position. If we had laid e resolution upon the table, it would have een an act from which inferences might have een drawn unfavorable to those who so voted reference to their sympathy with the great vement which has been made by the people France, and I am free to admit that my heart with them in every step which they have taen. I have rejoiced in every movement which French people have made from time to time ith a view to the establishment of a Repub-But although these have been my feelings. nd now are my feelings, strongly cherished, l m admonished to caution by the fact that in all their former efforts they have signally failed .-That signal failure, heretofore, admonishes me the propriety of observing that prudence nd caution recommended by the Senator from outh Carolina. I think with him, that it is vise to await the result of this great movement. France succeed, her example will be followed. doubt not, by more than the half of Europe.

she fail, not only may the chains of monar-

by be riveted more closely in Europe, but her ilure may seriously affect the safety of Repubican Institutions throughout the world. Now, what ought to be done? It seems me, as we are notified through the press, that the elections in France will shortly take place, revolution. They have everthrown an old and that the National Convention will soon assemble, and that as the result of the deliberations complished in a very short period, and without that we ought to await the event, before, as a of that body will reach us before we adjourn, Government, we give expression to our opinions. In the meantime it will be quite becoming in any of us as citizens to tender our congratulations to the French people in this movenent. Entertaining these views, and as there Much remains to be done. The real work to s no prospect that we shall obtain the result of e performed is yet before them. They have the labors of the French Convention on or before the day named by the Senator from Ohio, I move to postpone the consideration of the reso-

lution till the first Monday in June. Mr. Douglass .- 1 regret that the Senator from Ohio has consented to the postponement of his resolution till the first Monday in May. ment-if they shall really form a Constitution In my opinion the events which have already transpired fully justify us in expressing our sympathies with the French people, and that there is no good reason for deferring our congratulations till May. The same argument which is now urged against our action till May, might then require the postponement of the resolution until December, and then for a series of years. I do not suppose that the people of France will be able to reduce their system of overnment to perfection, either by the first of ay or during the present year.

The change of an old form of government to new one-the organization of the various departments of the government-the putting of he whole machinery into operation-the familiarizing of the people to the new order of things, is the work of time. But they have made a beginning. They have made a glorious beginning. It is, indeed, a wonderful achievenent, and forces our admiration. A revolution ecomplished in three days, almost without embrace of a military despotism. Such a re- bloodshed, by moral force, and with no other sult would furnish no ground for congratulation weapons than hymns of liberty, and shouts of down with the King!" "down with the Min-This is indeed, a mighty movement. It is istry!" We have before us the first acts of the oregnant with mighty consequences, Whether Provisional Government, and in my judgment e result shall prove to be a blessing or a curse they present sufficient ground for hope and conidence that the Government will be able to carry out what they begun, with sobriety, wisdom, and determination.

In looking over the decrees issued by the Provisional Government from day to day, it appears to me that human wisdom could not have devised a more prudent course than they have adopted. They intend to effect a radical revolution. They design to make the new Government Republican in all its principles and forms; and they have commenced the work in a manner which discovers that the men engaged in it understand their business. Never-if we except the Continental Congress--has a body of men assembled, which has discovered so much skill and wisdom as has thus far characterized their

Why, then, I ask, should we defer our congratulations! What credit shall we reflect upon ourselves, or what support shall we render to France, if we withhold our sympathy and or congratulations till the struggle is over? No see on the other hand a good deal of encourage- encouragement and support which the exprement. The success of the French people will, sion of our feelings may afford. Now is the thy should be given. They would not thank they may have the moderation and good sense suppose if they fail we are to regard them to abstain from assailing France. Thus far the rebels; and that it is only in the event of the leading power of Europe has certainly discover- success that they are to be regarded as patriou ed great good sense and foresight. Great Brit- Our judgment with respect to the great move ment in which France is engaged is to depen consummate the great work in which she has Carolina, who says that if the people of France

and the utterance of those sympathies should b

The fact that the people of France have d

Government, is to assemble about the middle of next month.

Mr. Benron (in his seat)—It will meet on the terred by any declarations from such sources? Not at all. But they do feel deeply interested to know what Republican America thinks of this movement, because the United States of America is the only Republic upon earth, or the only one that deserves the name. All Republicans throughout the world have their eyer fixed upon us. Here is their model. Our suc cess is the foundation of all their hopes. Shall we, then, turn a deaf ear to the voice that comes to us from France?-shall we hold a silent tongue !--shall we hesitate !--shall we cast a damper on their hopes by expressing a doubt of

their success? . I am opposed to withholding or deferring the expression of our sympathy and our confidence. I believe that it is important that we should act and act now. The prompt action of our Min-ister in Paris presents an additional reason for the immediate passage of the resolution. Our Minister showed that he thought he was safe in acting in advance of express instructions from his Government, and that he was but expressing the sentiments of the People and Government whom he represented in tendering his congrat-ulations. I believe he did express the feelings and sentiments of the people of the United States, and I am unwilling, by the postponement of this resolution, to evince any doubt as to the propriety of his conduct.

I make this remark not on his account, but in order to show the necessity of putting ourselves right. Why should we postpone the resolution till May? We cannot have learned by that time the action of the Convention. Are we to await the action of that body? Surely not .--Surely we are not to be restrained from rejoicing in what has been already done, till we see the work completed. I believe that the work is. indeed, began, and that the end will be certain riumph, sooner or later, and I pray that it may achieved in the shortest time.

Mr. Allen concurred in opinion with Mr Douglas, and modified his motion, so as to substitute for the first Monday in May, the second Monday in April.

Mr. HANNEGAN said that the debate, if it proceeded, would occupy the whole day, and felt himself reluctantly compelled to make the motion that the Senate proceed to the considera-Mr. Foore then obtained the floor, and ad-

ressed the Senate, in further support of the proposition of Mr. Allen. He was prepared for mmediate action on the subject, and took occasion to extol the prompt course of our preent Minister to France.

Mr. HANNEGAN .- There is a case of individual liberty now pressing us rather more closely than this question of public liberty, which we will have ample time to discuss, and I therefore renew my motion.

The resolution was then passed over informally, and the Senate proceeded to the considration of Executive business. Mr. Hale's amendment was voted down-ayes

28, nays 1. Mr. Mangum's shared the same fate—ayes 19, nays 13. Mr. Allen's resolutions passed—aves 32, navs none. The debate in the House of Representatives,

on the Resolutions of Congratulation, with the King practised it so thoroughly, there is now page next week.

Royalty Beuds!

referring to the French Revolution. Hear his go, we will retire to private life."

mind will comprehend, and that which is felt by every noble heart. Tell this incontestible truth the storm which cannot be conjured, with the grace of God, otherwise than by our union, our attitude, and our example. Stand round your King, who is your best friend, like a wall of brass, with perfect confidence. Far from having any idea of interfering in the internal affairs of any foreign nation, I am doing all in my power to secure by the assistance and the energetic voice of the great Powers, but particularly by the consolidation of the Germanic Confederation, an honorable peace, which is necessary to the nations of Europe, if we can prevent the career of moral and material progress into which they have so well entered from being destroyed for centuries. If my people give the German race the example of love and preservation of peace. But if God, in his inthe treaties on which the political edifice repose are violated-if an enemy dares to attack my territory, or that of our ailies of the Germanic honor and of duty, I would prefer the dangers of war to a shameful peace. In such case I would call my warlike people to arms. They would rally round me as they did 35 years since round the flag of my father, of glorious memory, who was likewise the father of his people. confidence in the heroism of the years 1813. measures which I am obliged to take for the honor and the safety of Germany shall require the assistance of my faithful States, and if, at a later period, a general cry of 'to arms' should resound, I would again assemble the United

Diet, that they might assist me by their coun-Well, the Diet will assist him! And he will

Hog-Number Slaughtered in 1847-'48.

11	LOSSY TORIN HIS RIVER DIES AND	
w	Wheeling Cincinnati	5,00
d.	Cincinnati	475,00
	Madison	
le	Louisville	100,00
8-	Maysyllie	PE 1.18
ie	Wabash & White rivers	200,0
ır	Tennessee & Cumberland rivers	
-	Scioto Valley	
1-	Aurora	10,0
18	Covington	6,00
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ır	1 otal humoer	001,00
1	MISSISSIPPI RIVER.	
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18	Alton	35.00
ir	Hannibal	20.00
:	Rockport	3.00
	La Grange and Tully	
- 1	Churchville	5,00
d	Louisiana	
1	Warsaw	10,00
h	Warsaw Quincy	20,00
e	Keokuk	10,00
	Oquawka	5,00
e	Bloomington	19,00
y i	Fort Madison	10,00
t	Burlington	15,00
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d	BOW I SHIP HALLNOIS ELVER.	
d	Peru	3,00
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d . t .,	Peru Lacon Peoria Pekin Point Isabel Beardstown Meredosia Napies La Grange	3,00 5,00 25,00 25,00 5,00 25,00 10,00 6,00 3,00
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The New York General Assembly has passed resolution instructing the Attorney General to litigate the titles of the Manorial Estates, by a vote of 65 to 32. This is a preliminary step SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Arrival of the America.

NEW YORE, April 10, 8 1-2 P. M. The royal steamer America arrived at this porto-day, having sailed from Liverpool on the 25th

The Hibernia arrived safely at Liverpo By this arrival we have the following highly im-Portant and interesting intelligence.

The people of Lombardy doubting the promises of the Emperor revolted at Milan, at which place a fight occurred between the military and the peoe. The citizens raised barricades. The Viceroy led the Austrian troops, who were entirely defeated by the people.

The financial measures of Garnier Pages are gen-

rally approved.

The king of Bavaria has abdicated the throne. A fearful tumult had occurred at Munich ween the students, tradesmen and police. At Dublin the monster meeting passed off quiet y. They adopted the address of the French re-publicans, and petitioned the Queen in favor of re-peal. The next day Smith O'Brien and Mitchel Meagher were arrested for sedition, and put under heavy bonds for trial in April. This arrest caused great excitement The countries of Scotland and England remain

The Rouen Bank, France, has suspended.

A permanent guard has been tendered to the Rothchilds, and refused. It is supposed that if the people of Poland should rise to throw off the Russian yoke, that France By a decree of the French Republic, all Russian and English workmen are ordered to quit the

A Republican form of Government has been proclaimed at Cracow. Four hundred political prisoners have been released. 1500 insurgents e been furnished with arms. Republican principles are rapidly advancing Germany, Holland and Denmark.

Great military preparations are making Russia, but no outbreaks have yet occurred. The Pope of Rome has published a constitution for the Government of that country. Portugal and Spain remain quiet. English consols are quoted at 83 3-4a84; Funds anifest some improvement at Liverpool.

The movements in Germany have relieved Europe from the apprehensions which generally prevailed. There now remains no potent despot enish France on account of her dangerous ex mples, and peace is likely to endure for some Hungary has been granted the priviledge of choosing her own ministry. The whole country is in a grateful state of enthusiasm. The people

have showed great sense and forbearance in the

despot in all Europe yields! In his capital, where Metternich preached absolutism, and the al guard, and a limited monarchy!

On the 13th ult. the citizens, led by the students, (verily colleges are bad affairs, and wise The King of Prussia says no "interference Kings ought to know it) and joined in with by with other powers !" Brave resolution ! Vast- part of the military, began the revolution in y different from that adopted and acted out in Vienna. Stiff-legged ald Metternich had to run his kingdom years ago. No matter. It is the for it. The big Dukes, had to scamper, too: esolution of the people declared by the King. had to say with coronets on their brows, and But he talks right royally in his speech when decorations on their breasts, "We beg, let us

When men are trampled upon for centuries, and learn what they are only through the taxing process, and hard toil, they will clutch hold of wrong doers with rough hands, and handle of ioyalty, know what duties are imposed on them by the present circumstances. No people on earth have given a more striking example of their virtues than ours. But at present we must not relax in our efforts, for we do not wish to be less faithful, less courageous, or less persevering than we're our fathers or ourselves when we den them down, spit upon them when down, the name of the popular constitution. In three days that work which it is thought was post were young men. Express, gentlemen, in your and, in their hour of triumph, they took redomestic circles that which every intelligent venge. Seldnizky, chief manager of police, and his tool, suffered, also. This will surprise to every body. Leave aside all party quarrels and think only of that which is necessary, if people, stung by as goading a tyranny as was The spirit of a people can do much to save a mai, and we have learned of no sales. We comply and choice brands of country and city Mills ever forced upon any nation, went he further when they were uppermost.

On the 14th., the King granted them all their gloriously, demands! The military had left the city .- But we must stop here as we have not room The students (what a change!) had been armed, for more extracts. and his majesty hoped that the citizens would co-operate with them, and maintain order .-Count Kolowrat is busy in preparing for the new order of things. Austria is no longer des-

potic. She is, or will be free! Italy felt the French Revolution as one of her of force, they will have done much towards the Quirinal, chose a committee to wait on the Pope, ent. An appropriate discourse was delivered by demanding a Constitution, not only as a right, Rev. Mr. Gurley. scrutable wisdom, should decide otherwise-if but to avoid future difficulty. "I acknowledge" said Pius, "the justice of your demands. In a few days the work will be complete. When it Senate to order. Confederation-then, following the dictates of is, a new form of Government will be announced which will give general satisfaction. In viously introduced, extending the franking privi-Tuscany the Grand Duke fears the effect of the French Revolution-forbids Republicanism from being taught through the press or otherwisewhile promising needed and reasonable reforms. 1814, and 1815 will not fail me. As soon as the He is not so wise as Pius. The Pontiff will retain more power than the Grand Duke.

the people at Berlin, on Monday, of the troops dashing through them, trampling them down, though unresisting—of the same thing being rethough unresisting the same thing being rethough unresisting the same thing being rethough unresisting the same thing being rethough the same thing the same

over! FRANCE, then, has nothing to fear from without. What is she doing within? Well. There are some things which are wrong, or seem may be a necessity for that, in the pressure of her main policy, Home and Foreign, it is wise, end inte. rogated by Mr. Clingman. On motion, can alone relieve Europe from taxation, or res- whole on the bill reported by Mr. Vinton, to escue her millions from suffering, if not pauperism. It is this: -No more permanent armies

-Successive and general reduction of land

-Reduction of the marine, and formation of a common fleet, to repress maratime crime. Railroads, the new power given the people render an European war impossible. The ex-pences of France—of all European nations must be cut down-and the army and navy must feel first the retrenching hand, for if the bloody instruments of battle are removed, it will render war more and more difficult, La dry bills of a private nature were passed

On all sides, it is expedient to arm order and to disarm peace. This admirable initiative is to be taken by M. de Lamartine.

Let him insist aloud, and by every means pub-

licity can dispose of, upon the necessity of a European Congress, convoked to take into consideration the great social and economical ques-tions of the times, among which are to be placed foremost the devolopement of public works, the amelioration of the condition of the working lasses; the dimunition of taxation, the stability of credit, &c.; let him persist, and if his voice be not heard by the Governments, it will be

heard by the people of every clime, and will excite an echo of sympathy.

In Prussia, at Cologne, the cry of "No more permanent armies" has been raised. And this cry must not be lost in air; it must be carried to e four corners of Europe. Such is the thought which every notice, every communication, every discourse, should dictate to the French Republic.

The Provisional Government has published an address to the People of France. It is as fol-

heard by the nation.

You are about to accomplish the greatest act of the life of a people; to choose the representatives of the country, to produce from your consciences and your suffrages not a mere government but an entire constitution. You are white a constitution are suffrages not a mere government but an entire constitution.

going to organize the Republic.

For our part, we have only proclaimed it. Carried by acclamation to power, during the interregnum of the people, we did not wish, and we do not now wish, for any other dictatorship but that of absolute necessity. If we had refused the post of peril, we should have been cowards. If we should remain in it one hour more than necessity was absolute recessity. ards. If we should remain in it one hour more than ne-cessity commands, we should be usurpators. You alone are strong. We count the days. We hasten to give back

are strong. We count the days. We hasten to give back the republic to the nation.

The provisional election law which we have made is the widest that in any nation of the earth has ever convoked a people to the exercise of the supreme right of man, his own sovereignty. The election belongs to all without exception. From the date of this law there are no more subjects in France. Every citizen is an elector. Every elector is sovereign. The law is equal and absolute for all. There is no citizen who can say to another, "You are more sovereign than I." Contemplate your power. Prepare to exercise it, and be worthy of entering into possession of your reign. The reign of the people is called the republic.

If you ask us what republic we understand by this word. In the general features of the market, we have but little in the republicans whom ye are going to elect—we answer "Regard the people of Paris and of France since the proclamation of the republic." The people have friumphed with humanity. The people have triumphed with humanity. The people have triumphed with humanity. The people have immediately after the combat, broken the weapon of their just anger, they have branch to death against their enemies. They have respected individual liberty by not proscribing any one. They have respected conscience in religion, which they wish to be free, and which they wish to be without inequality and without privilege. They have respected to socience in religion, which they wish to be free, and which they wish to be without inequality and without privilege. They have rewithout inequality and without privilege. They have respected property, have pushed probity to those instances of sublime disinterestedness which are the admiration and the charm of history. They have chosen everywhere, in order to place them at its head, the names of the most honest and the foremost men who have fallen under their hands. They have not attered a cry of hatred or of envy excitate to out-door outsiness; but yesterday it closured to ded up, and since, there has been frequent light showers of rain. The River is declining slowly, with barely sufficient water on the falls for the smallest class boats to pass over. The depth of channel reported to day was 5 fee TOBACCO.—The market has undergone little or no excitate for the small strength of the smal

hands. They have not attered a cry of hatred or of envy against fortunes. Not a cry of vengeance against persons. They have made, in one word, of the name of the people, the name of courage, of clemency, and of virtue. We have not a single instruction to give you. Inspire yourselves with the people, imitate them; think, feel, vote, at this them; for its own part, the provisional government will not imitate the governments which are usurpers of the sovereignty of the people, which would corrupt the electors and which would buy at an immoral price the conscience of the country. What would be the good of succeeding to those Governments, if it were only to imitate them?— What would be the good of having created and adored the Republic, if the Republic were to enter from the first day of its existence into the track of the abolished royalty? It considers it as one of its duties to throw over the operations of the election that light which enlightens conscience without oppressing them. It limits itself conscience without oppressing them. It limits itself to the neutralizing of the hostile influence of the old adhave showed great sense and forbearance in the uninterrupted fulfilment of their duties.

At Berlin, on the 22d ult., the concessions of the king were received with universal enthusiasm, and a general amnesty had been granted. Political offences had been pardoned.

At Camphausen the people celebrated with great enthusiasm liberal principles and a deputation was appointed to confer with the ministers.

Steamer Washington's News.

Well! Well! Austria yeilds! The hardest despite the will write the only name that can save them; that is to say, that of a capable and honest and that they will write the only name that can save them; that is to say, that of a capable and honest are the uninistrations, which has perverted and destroyed the right of election. The Provisional Government wishes that the conscience of the public should reign. It does not disquiet itself with the old parties. It does not disquiet itself with the old parties. The republic will convince them, if it be sure and just to them. Netwell to the happiness to be a government of necessity. Reflection is for us. It is impossible to return to the impossible roughless. No one wishes to descend to unknown anarothy. We shall be republican by reason. Give only security, iberty, and respect for all; insure to others the independence of suffrages which you wish for yourselves. Do not notice what names those whom you believe to be your enemies, write upon the bulletins, and be sure beforehand that they will write the only name that can save them; that is to say, that of a capable and honest ninistrations, which has perverted and destroyed the save them; that is to say, that of a capable and honest republican. Security, liberty, respect for the consciences of all citizens who are electors; that is the intention of a Republican Government; that is its duty; that is yours! That is the safety of the people! Have confidence in the President's message, will be given on our first liberty of speech, liberty of the press, a nation-

Citizens, France is attempting, at this moment—in the midst of some financial difficulties, bequeathed her by royalty—but under providential auspices, the greatest work of modern times, the foundation of the government of the entire people—the organization of the Democracy—the Republic of all rights, of all interests, of all the intelligences, and of all the virtues! Circumstances are propitious. Peace is possible. The new idea may be able to take its place in Europe, without any perturbation but that of the prejudices which people have against it. There is no anger in the minds of the people. If the fugitive royalty has not carried away with it all the enemies of the Republic, it has left them powerless; and although they are invested with all the rights which the Republic guarantees to minorities, their interests and their prudence insure to us that they will not themselves trouble the control of the country trade continguation of the popular constitution. Citizens, France is attempting, at this moment—in the

people. If this be the spirit of France, we need not tremble for her; she will work out her hopes shelled White and Yellow, separate, in sacks, 27a2sc; retail sales, from feed stores, 28a3sc. Oats, in bulk, 23a2sc, in sacks, 26a2sc, per bushel, sacks included. Prime new transfer of the sacks and few or no sales may people. If this be the spirit of France, we need not tremble for her; she will work out her hopes | \$3385.40. Yellow and White Corn mixed, in ear, 250.260;

CONGRESS. WEDNESDAY, April 5. SENATE

The Senate, after being called to order te-day, earthquake shocks. It made her tremble to her Representatives to attend the funeral of Mr. very centre. At Rome the people gathered in the Black. The President and Cabinet were pres-

THURSDAY, April 6, SENATE.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Niles moved to take up the bill he had preleges, which was passed unamended.

Mr. Cass from the committee of Military affairs

Military Store Keepers.

Mr. Hannegan from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported a joint resolution congratulatory of the establishment of a Republican Government in France.

Meer Messand Prince at \$7.75 and \$5.75. Yesterday and Stoday we notice sales of between eight and ten thousand pounds of Bacon, from wagons; Shoulders at 2.22c; Sides and Hams 34.34c; Hog round 3c. 66 casks from second hands, as follows: 26 casks Sides at 41.15 casks Sides and Shoulders at 4 and 24c; and 15 casks Hams, Shoulders and

Prussia, too, reels a little! March, 16, there had previously offered, which related to the same graidays; 50 kegs good country sold yesterday, from a graidays; 50 kegs good country sold yesterday, from a graidays; 50 kegs good country sold yesterday, from a subject. Upon this motion quite an interesting prime No. 1, in kegs, we quote at 54 and 5; good, in kegs

Well, the Diet will assist him! And he will have to call it together—not for war ends—but for home reforms! We shall then see how loyal his majesty is to honer, justice, truth. His virtuous people will remember, doubtless, his indicated the same thing being remember that to getter—not for war ends—but hundred citizens being killed. Blood had been shed at Magdeburg. All Prussia was in a ferment, and the military could not quell it. So the monarch had to yield!

interference—even Nicholas, as for that, they resolutions were taken up. The question being themselves. Kings are getting on the adoption of Mr. Hale's slavery amending themselves. Kings are getting on the adoption of Mr. Hale's slavery amending themselves. powerless. They will be no longer makers of ment, Mr. Mangum moved to substitute the rewar in Europe—the day, of dynastic power is Committee on Foreign Relations.

There are some things which are wrong, or seem on Printing, reported a resolution in favor of so, as the expelling of foreign workmen, but there printing 10,000 copies of the correspondence of the market. Good Peach Brandy we quote at 874281, and common home distilled Brandies and Gin at 250. Gen, Scott and Mr. Trist. Mr. Henley spoke 25c per gallon. the hour, which we do not see. But as regards of Mr. Clingman. He was interrupted on leave, liberal, christian in profession, a policy which the House resolved itself into a committee of the Hon. A. W. Greham, Bowlingreen. Ky can alone relieve Europe from taxation or res. whole on the bill reported by Mr. Vinton, to es-

tablish a Military Academy. Mr. Stevens then replied to Mr. Henley's J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. speech. Mr. Turner then followed. On motion WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. the committee rose, and the chairman reported Elias Smith, 142 Nassau street, New York. the bill without amendment, to the House. Mr. John. Scholkfield, S. E. cor. Arch & 6th sts. Dickey moved to strike out the appropriations to provide for a board of visitors. Pending the discussion of this motion, the House adjourned. FRIDAY, April 7.

In the Senate to-day the bill to relieve the Judge of the Supreme Court, from performing circuit court duties for one year, was defeated. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SENATE.

In the House the entire day was consumed in the consideration of the private calendar. Sun SATURDAY, April 8. The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House, Mr. Rockwell called for the reg lar business. The House accordingly resolved

itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported sundry bills.

Ingraving uone in the nearest style at from two to four cents per letter, drawings and estimates of work furnishment carefully packed and waranted to go safe.

March, 18, 1848.—3m. calendar, and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported sundry bills. The House then, on motion, adjourned.

Monbay, April 10,

SENATE.

At the usual hour, the Vice President called the Senate to order.

Mr. Hale presented sundry abolition petitions, which were laid on the table.

Several petitions and memorials relating to valous subjects, were presented by different mem

The amendment of Mr. Hale to the Naval pen sion laws after much discussion was adopted.

Mr. Cass moved to take up the bill relating to the California claims, which was agreed to.

Mr. Dayton has the floor on this question to

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The French resolutions were taken up and dis-cussed. Messrs. Burks and Ashman spoke in facussed. Messrs. Burks and Ashman spoke in fa-vor of them, and Messrs. Stevens and Berrien followed in the opposition. The question on the adoption of the resolutions was taken by year and adoption of the

nays, and decided in the affirmative by year 174. Mr. Boyd moved to suspend the rules in order that he might call up the Senate bills: obections were made to the motion. The quesion was taken by yeas and navs and decided in

the negative by yeas 93, nays 79. Mr. Andrew Stuart moved to take up the bill he had previously introduced. The remainder of this despatch was so con-

TOBACCO.-The market has undergone little or no change since the date of our last week's review. Reeipts have been fair and sales at the warehouses to about the usual extent. The demand for all descriptions is good, and the finer qualities have gone off quite brisk, at rates fully up to last week's prices. Sales at both ware ouses, for the week, amount to:

Sales at both warehouses for the week amount to 241 ands., 175 of which were sold at Todds, and 66 at the

Planter's, and within the following range, sav: 69 hhds, "Thirds" from \$1 85 to \$3 96 per hhd.

Sales to day amount to 35 hhds., 21 at Todds, and 11 at the Planters. Eelow we give the figures at which each

				are mouse	* 92 (0)
ows:					
46	Thirds."	"Sec	onde." .	Firsts	
hind, at 5	\$2 00	83	70	85 65nex	100 000
**	2 50	3	80	4 85	400,100
12 16 11	2 90	3	60	4.95	61
"	2 85	4	00	4.66	440
	2 00	3	60	5 60	14
1 a 55 a		1	-		44
"			50		46
	2 05	3	65		611
			06		411
			65		40
- 66		3	63		
At the P	lanter's sale	es of 1	1 hhds., as	follows:	
7	'hirds."	"Sec	onds." "	Firsts."	
46	2 00	3	10	ő 70	46
**	2 15	4	10	5 70	66
**	2 00	3	56	6.90	44

In conclusion we would remark that the receipts continue liberal, but mostly of poor and inferior qualities, and

great, like the nation; holy, like the alea of the people; imperishable, like the country, (patrie.)

The Mambers of the Provisional Government:—Dupont (de l'Eure,) Lamartins, Marrast, Garnier Pages, Albert, Marie, Ledu Rollin, Flocon, Chemietx, Louis Blanc, Arago.

The Secretary-General—Pagerre."

This is heroic in thought, language, purpose.

times dull, and the iceling is much the same as noticed in our last weekly report. We hear of but little doing and in our last weekly report. We hear of but little doing and therefore have no large sales of either Sugar, Coffee, Molasses of Salt to report. Retail sales are at about previous rates, say good and prime Sugar, in 2, 3, 5 and 30 hidde lots at 44545c. Good to prime Rio Coffee, by the 6, 10, and 20 bags, at 74573, and some strictly prime at 3c. Kanawha Salt is worth 30c, inspection paid by the purchaser. Sale yesterday of 250 bbls at this rate—market dull and well supplied. Fresh Rice we quote at 43045c. Molasses our quotations are as follows: Good to prime I our quotations are as nonows: Good to prime N.O. Sugar 4444c; retail sales by the single hid and bbl at 44a6c; fair Rio Coffee 74a73c; good and prime 74exc; prime Plantation Molasses 244a254c, retail sales 254a26c. Kanawha Sait 30c; very little sack Salt in the market, and we quote the following as the range: Turk's Island 374a6c per

bushel; Liverpool, blown, \$2482,20. Ground Allum \$1,50 gather a damper upon the provision market, and the in quiry has not been so brisk for a day or two past, although Mr. Cass from the committee of Military affairs, teported a bill to increase the compensation of Military Store Keepers.

3a3c, bet for Pork we hear of no inquiry, and no sales teported a bill to increase the compensation of Military Store Keepers. Mr. Allen moved to take up the resolutions he sides at 21, 4 and 41c. No important sales of Lard for sev

France is quiet—all the powers declare against The motion of Mr. Allen prevailed, and his the markets at 2022; good tub and firkin, fit for table to 74c per lb. WHISKY.—The demand for Raw has been equal to the

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

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April 1, 1848.—tf.

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ept 18,1 847—19 IRA BURDSALL,

The immediate disarmament, or terrible conflagration; such is the alternative in which Europe is this day placed. Nor can she dissimutate this fact; the moment is new come for her to leave the diplomatic track. On all sides the afety of order depends upon this condition.

BY THE REV. W. BELOE.

"Tu spem reducis mentibus, anxiis Vivesque."-Ho

How many virtues should be seen When once the maid becomes sixteen! To watch a father's failing years; To dry an anxious mother's tears! How many ills may chance betide A brother, wandering far and wide, Who, gazing on the green sea's foam, Then should a sister's tender care Against his wish'd return prepare. Perhaps some younger prattler's noise A parent's feebler health annoys; Then should a sister's better sense Provide a cure for petulance. Perhaps the infant's shriller cry Proclaims no tender mother nigh; Sweet are the feelings which dispos To hush the cherub to repose. Perhaps the world too hard may press And penury and keen distress May cloud the hospitable door
Where peace and plenty smil'd before;
Then should the aching bosom prove
The comfort of a daughter's love,
For then the eye uplifted prays
That she may know far happier days. Such are the virtues to be seen When once the maid becomes sixteen But let not rising beauty's bloom With pale solicitude consume, Nor pine with over anxious fears. That care must multiply with years Sweet are the pleasures to be seen When once the maid becomes sixteen Then shall the gentle bosom beat With soft but inexperienced heat, Connecting happiness and truth With thoughts of some more favor'd youth Then, too, shall health a glow diffuse, Fit subject for the youthful muse. Then shall a father's fondness trace The mother's charms, the mother's grace; Again shall hang enamor'd o'er What thrill'd the bosom long before; Then in his girl's accomplish'd mind Return for all his cares shall find, And in the praise which all bestow The sweetest recompense shall know. Manners, the fruit of sterling sense, And smiles, the gift of innocence, Good humor, warm desire to please, With cheerfulness and graceful ease Sweet qualities and thousand more

For Jane is now become sixteen. A Few Hours in the Country.

May all on this fair morn be seen,

Which parents gaze with rapture o'er,

AN ENGLISH SKETCH

ter as any syllables which present them- ley, the son of a worthy proprietor, a stalselves to our pen on the spur of the mo- wart squire who would have done honor to ment; for really and truly, as the bard of England in her best days, seized one of the The Vision expressed it, "Pensive and lost donkeys entered for the race, and declared in thought, we sat in our chamber musing." no one should ride it but himself. He mount-Our thoughts, wave-like and devious, now ed, amid the hearty laughter of his companand now dashing along full freighted; anon boys and farm servants his competitors. floating with time's bright bubbles, or flowing 'mid currents unending, kept wander. ing with pointless purpose. Bah! a truce which had been laid out by order of the Southey, which limps under our weight, for the occasion. most confoundedly, and threatens to throw The farmers went to work with right telegraphs, deposed kings, humbled princes, festivity * fugitive ministers, depressed consols, spendthrift republics, extravagant governments. oppressive taxation, curtailed incomes, ancient customs, the manners of our fore. we sallied forth. fathers, and the pleasures of primitive simplicity, of old hospitality, baronial grand- in,' said Tom, as we passed through the eur, and a thousand things long passed farmyard. away. We were in what is called a 'brown study,' when our mad-cap Cousin we exclaimed. Joe burst in upon us, and boisterously insisted that we should leave our books and not wasting more breath than was necessapapers and go forth "to oil the springs of ry. life." as he expressed it, which he insisted were creaking for want of lubrication.

'What do you propose?' we asked. pay no more worship to the smoky town.'
'What sort of fete is this you speak of?'
'The squire, yeelpt Hurleston Leche, has
without a zig-zag its rugged side, we thought of Malcolm Græme, of whom Sir Walter Scott says:

just emerged from what the lawyers call his infancy, and attained the right to spend £10,000 a-year, free from the trammels of But we, town-bred and accustomed to levels his guardian, the Marquis of Westminster, though we had not more than a tithe of the and so he is about to feast nobles in his hall height of Ben Lomond to surmount, did not and tenants on his lawn, to gratify the poor reach the summit without bated breath, and with strong ale, stronger cheese, and roast. many a puff and pant had we at the top ed oxen, and to give the whole county side ere our pulses resumed their usual quiet rega treat of bonfires, rockets, Roman candles, ularity. We were enjoying the glorious and fireworks, of all descriptions.' * .

races, and chases, and I know not what, Chester, gilded by the noon-day sun, when said cousin Joe.

which you just now made allusion."

rumbling, trundling, shaking, and jolting, perfect picture of a comfortable homestead we were discharged at the ancient city of passed through hens, pigs, and turkeys

have delighted Charles Goldfinch, set off at hid the hall of Carden from our view. The a glorious trot, over one of the best roads in fox was quite out of sight when we heard, Its oaken staircases and polished floors, for leading dogs, one in front, a steady old it was whilom one of the stately family hound, threading the scent with unerring halls of Cheshire, were all unstained by the precision. Next, stragglers dashed forward ved to be spectators.

thing but merry or comfortable. A fine set ten minutes before, they dashed at once of rural blossoms were those same farmers down the hill, and the whole pack instant.

That send no answer back again.

That send no answer back again.

O flames that glowed! O hearts that yearn'd.

They were indeed too much akin. of Cheshire, jolly, ruddy, bright-eyed, broad-shouldered, well limbed, stalwart, hand. It was beauti-the drift-wood fire without that burned, The drift-wood fire without that burned, The thoughts that burned and glowed with

some fellows, brimful of quiet humor, and hound followed the line of the vermin not at all sparing of witty remarks on the through the cows, through the farmyard, kindness of the gentleman who had so be fluttering the poultry as Coriolanus did the nevolently turned them out to grass on the Volscians at Corioli, through the garden richest part of his domain. 'The squire, and the adjacent meadows. The squire and like all the rest,' said one who came from a his friends, with a band of red-coated visitdistance and could speak his mind freely, ors from all quarters, had been keeping does us the honor to own our land; kindly saves us the trouble of shooting our hares, pheasants, and patridges, only asking us to now burst into view. feed them, and surely we may wait patiently when he allows us to range in his own

'Hush! hush!-here's the Squire, and Sir Watkin, and young Walmsley, and-' Where, where?

'There-hush!' However chilled the fine fellows were with waiting on the cold green, there was a peal on his horn, and the cavalcade dash-plenty of warmth left at the centre of their ed through the farmyard. Some boldly hearts, and the greeting was as hearty and leaped the garden gate, some scrambled inaffectionate as fervid feeling could make it. to the adjacent meadow, but all managed But we, at first, could not make out which somehow to gain the open fields, where was the young squire. Among the respectable-looking parties whom we had seen ricane after the pack. Stragglers continufew individuals whose visages sallow or delvorably with the rude health of those who pressed forward, but we had no notion that these were the elite from the hall.

Who is that youth with the short black tobacco pipe in his mouth, whom all the rest are following?' we asked, innocently. replied a blue-coated yeoman at our elbow. It was true; this was the hero of the day; and he was pulling away with a hearty gusto that would have won the best affections of one of Ireland's hodmen, at a short dudeen, which by constant use had become as black as the inside of a chimneypot.

'And who is that rather tall gentleman, (we began now to suspect who the gentlemen were,) with a singular complexion, and I beg_l beg pardon—l was about to say, rather ill-dressed for such an occasion?' 'That,' replied our neighbor, "is Sir Watkin.

'Sir Watkin!'-what, Sir Watkin Wil liams Wynn, the pride of Welshmen?" 'You are thinking of his father,' said one who stood near, 'the Sir Watkin.'

True, true, I had forgot. * * The rustic sports had commenced. The squire's guests were full of trolic, and dis-The hexameters of Southey will serve as played their high breeding or their 'game well for the commencement of this chap. in a thousand ways. Young Mr. Walmsings, held willing sway for the moment, contending, thus mounted, against the plough-

The sports ended, the invited guests retito hexameters and all their "gouty feet." squire-not in the hall of his fathers-but Why should we try the Pegasus of poor in a stable, which was handsomely fitted up

us headlong to the earth at each step? We good will at the port and sherry, and, havcan push along much more quickly in the ing finished what was placed before them, humble conveyances of modern times. In and ascertained that no more was forthcomsober prose, we were thinking of revoluing, they adjourned to the green, where a tions, railways, dishonored bills, electric display of fire-works concluded the day's

We cannot sit still in the country. The bright sky, the sweet air, the hills, the woods, the lawns, the gilded towers, and speedy intelligence, and all the curiosities glittering streams call us forth with voices and inventions of modern times, till, the irresistible. Having informed ourselves of the mind taking a backward leap from the pres. dinner hour, for we found that a frank and ent to the past, we mused on the decay of unceremonious habit was highly relished,

"T heaunds was to turn out this morn.

'The hounds; whose hounds?' Where 'Sir Watkin's, at Carden,' replied Tom,

The high-road and a narrow range of fields divides Mr. Fenna's farm from a ridge some five hundred feet high, which rises at a very 'Oh,' said he, 'there is a fete, this week, at abrupt angle, and appears like a huge ram-Carden, in Cheshire; let us away to Brox-ton, take up our quarters at the Egerton during the wars preceding the Protectorate Arms there, the pleasantest inn in the three of many a bloody struggle. To this hill kingdoms, a jolly landlord, a smiling host. we hied, hoping to obtain a view of the ess, sweet, pretty daughters, and a view hunt if Reynard happened to lead the chase from the windows enough to make all across the open country. As we set our Cockneydom fall in love with fields and face against the steep hill, and climbed

"Right up Ben Lomond could he press,"

blazing wheels, and in short, fun, feeding, prospect, the extensive plain, through which winds the silver Dee, the distant ranges of 'And there are to be rustic sports, and the Welsh hills, and the far-off towers of a slight motion amongst the brown herbage 'Say no more; have with you,' we repli- below attracted our attention. The whole ed; 'we will forthwith oil those springs to side of the hill is thinly planted with tall oaks of about twenty years' growth, and And so we went; and proceed we with stealing through these we saw Reynard, the speed of the modern railway to say as with head turned back as if listening. He much as may prove amusing anent two paused for a moment, threw up his nose in days out of the six that were devoted to re. the direction of the wind, listened again for joicing for the majority of Squire Leche. | an instant, and then, dashing perpendicular-Railways make short work of journeys ly down the fuce of the hill, to our surprise now-a-days. We took tickets at Monk's rushed through the cows in the field below, Ferry; and, after three-quarters of an hour crossed the highroad, leaped into Mr. Fenof clatter, bang, clang, whizz, fizz, screech, na's farmyard, which lay just at our feet, a Chester. Here we chartered a gig, and, crept into the garden, crossed it, and away with a spanking bay before us that would over the fields to the left of a mound, which the country, for Broxton. We expected to first, the faint 'music' of the pack, and find the Egerton Arms in a roar with merry then, in a few minutes, the mellow horn of Their lives thenceforth have separate ends, farmers, jolly rustics, and smiling dairy. the huntsman sounding in the distance.

Mad never can be one again.

The first slight swerving of the heart, along beneath our view. First came the feet of yeomen or plough-boys, and its rud. through the trees, and others were seen nosthe leaves of memory seemed to make
A mournful rustling in the dark. dy hostess, its sole occupant, presided over a deserted mansion. All the country had gone to Carden. As it was early we resolther track which they were pursuing. Two with looks of intelligence that filled us

As suddenly, from out the fire large hounds came cantering along the ridge with looks of intelligence that filled us

We were just too late for the prelimination with looks of intelligence that filled us

The flames would leap and then ex with looks of intelligence that filled us with admiration, for they had evidently taken upon themselves the office of scouts, and set to enjoy themselves as they best could in the park, and, as the weather was somewhat gloomy and the ground damp, complaints of cold feet were numerous. We found the party thus, and anything but merry or comfortable. A fine set

pace a little in the rear of the dogs, in the fields and road below. The whole hunt

To many a mingled sound at once, The awaken'd mountain gave response: An hundred dogs bay'd deep and strong, Clatter'd an hundred steeds along; It's peal the merry horn rung out, An hundred voices join'd the shout, With hark', and whoop, and wild ha No rest the Broxton echoes knew.

The huntsman, the squires, the whipper in, and all of the chase who were up paus ed at Mr. Fenna's gate; the huntsman blew they spurred forward, and swept lik a hurgrouped on the sward, we saw moving a ed to come up, during the next twenty minutes, some of them long after the leaders of icate, or pale or withered, contrasted unfaing daunted, they spurred their jaded horses over the fields, and enjoyed a whoop and tantivy all to themselves. The fox we, afterwards heard, was run to earth near Carden. We were not sorry for his escape, as he was evidently a sagacious fellow, who, That, that, why that's the young squire! finding he could not baffle his pursuers on the hill side, amongst the trees, paused opposite to Mr. Fenna's farm, and, seeing the coast clear, hoped to give them a check amongst the numberless scents of the poultry-yard, which he had no doubt often vis ited as a midnight marauder .- Liverpool Albion.

Superstition in the Reign of James the First.

while, on the 25th March, it is "Look The reign of James was abundant schemes for the discovery of gold and about you;" and the 2d of April, "Be bold hidden treasure by charms; and the general for it." The 27th and 31st December give, prevalence of such belief may be imagin: "Presse on and prevaile;" while December ed, when we find that David Ramsay, known 24th, Christmas-eve, too, most ominously to our readers as the King's watchmaker, in points to "A rope and a halter!" The va the Fortunes of Nigel, having been told rious information contained in these little that a large quantity of treasure was buried "Hand-books of the People,"-for such, inin the cloisters of Westminster Abbey, beg-ged permission of Williams, then Dean, to a favorable opinion of the general state of search for it. Williams, with the proviso information. All of them have a sort of that the church should have a share, gave astronomical lecture prefixed; which, al his consent. Now, David Ramsay did not though certainly not Newtonian, is yet in go to work in a common manner, but, under the direction of a cunning man, named They have also "a table of distances of John Scott, he, with "several others," en- some of the most famious cities in the world. tered the eloisters with hazel rods, and "play- from the honorable city of London." Mexed them." On the west side the rods "turned ico, Quinzas, (whatever city that may be,) the one over the other;" so, thinking that Jerusalem, and "Calicut"-scarcely known rolling along like billows, then tossed like ons, some of the farmers looking grave, and straws upon them, moved onward as chance others declaring admiringly that he was straws upon them, moved onward as chance directed. Ideas, fraught with ancient feelern sack, to put the treasure in," were com- this table. The compiler is, however, As John Scott had prophesied success, a suf. cities nearer home, for he makes Edinburgh ficient excuse must be found, so, as a very only 286 miles off. We must, however, oblustering wind" arose before they had not forget to mention, that there is also a finished, the demons, who were unwilling table of remarkable events, "from the creathe treasure should be discovered, determin- tion of the world."-British Review. ed their search should be in vain. These cunning men, who used the hazel rod, and crystal, were most indignant at being confounded with wizards, and "such slaves of the devil;" for they pretended "to acquaint- the minister of all departments at once, the ance with angels." Such was old Mr. William Hodges, under whom the aforesaid especially is she the minister of finance, John Scott studied. John Scott at length who, in the state, according to Goethe. in took his leave of his mester, "being to re- the last resort, regulates peace, as well as, turn to London," to get married. Proba. according to Archenholz, the magazine of bly anxious to test the skill of old Mr. William Hodges, he requested him to show ier and happier, if they fulfilled the duties of maitre d'hotel, and femme de charge; I plied, and bade him say what he saw. "A mean for the house; I know they frequentruddy-complexioned weach, in a red waist- ly act in both capacities for their husbands. coat, drawing a can of beer," is the reply. "She must be your wife," said the owner higher classes are rendered more delicately of the crystal. "Never," replied the Scott; beautiful by this absolute idleness; but such "I am to marry a tall gentlewoman in the a Venus resembles that of Rome, who was Old Bailey." "You must marry the red also the goddess of corpses; among these waistcoat," was the oracular decision. Away may be reckoned her children, her husband, went Scott, fully determined to take his or herself. I do not speak about the art of own way; but when he arrived at the Old cookery, in order not to be laughed at, as Bailey, he found the tall gentlewoman al- Kant was, who wished that here (as in Scotready married. Two years passed; and land) regular lessons should be given in it. then, on a journey, going into an inn at as well as in dancing. Rather would Sen-Canterbury, John Scott went by mistake eca's beautiful words, addressed to sacrifiinto the kitchen instead of the sitting-room, cers, "Puras Deus, non plenas adspicit maand behold there was a maiden in a red nus," (God regards pure, not full hands,) waistcoat, drawing a can of beer! The stars acquire a new meaning with noble ladies; had certainly led him thither; and who, in and they will suppose their husbands value the seventeenth century, could resist their pure white hands more than those which influence? So John Scott "became a suit- present them some good dish they have cooker" to red waistcoat, married her, and lived ed. But how is it that, in the order of fevery happy ever after, as the old stories say. male rank, her real title, housewife, is not In this case the prediction undoubtedly esteemed higher? Is it not in that capacity wrought its own fulfilment, and this was that, as once physically, so now financially, often the case when so much faith was join- she prepares a freer future for her children? ed to so much credulity. The belief in the And can a woman find that in detail bepower of the crystal to foreshadow future neath her regard, in which, as a whole, the events was held, however, by many a grave divine at this period. The bold and ambitious mother of James's last favorite was Jean Paul Richter. believed, when a mere humble dependant in a noble family, who have seen herself in this magic mirror, blazing with gold and gems, just as she appeared at Whitehall. when courted by the proudest nobles, and complimented by the king himself .- Brit-

From Graham's Magazine. The Fire of Drift-Wood. BY HENRY W. BONGFELLOW.

WE sat within the farm-house old, Whose windows looking o'er the bay, Gave to the sea-breeze, damp and cold, An easy entrance, night and day.

Not far away we saw the port-The strange, old-fashioned; silent town-The light-house—the dismantled fort—

We sat and talked until the night Descending filled the little room; Our faces faded from the sight, Our voices only broke the gloom. We spoke of many a vanished scene,

Of what we once had thought and said, Of what had been, and might have been, And who was changed, and who was dead And all that fills the hearts of friends,

And leave it still unsaid in part, Or say it in too great excess The very tones in which he spake Had something strange, I could but mark:

Oft died the words upon our lips The flames would leap and then expire.

Atmanace in the Reign of James the First ence between marching with his right or It is not surprising that almanacs at this his left foot foremost, and all the time he period were in general use. Indeed, if the was in the service he continued in the awk There were likewise a good many attorneys belonging to us, who brought down many jests upon us, among others, that upon stronger proof of the "vanity of such devices" could be given than the various of such devices a good many attorneys belonging to us, who brought down many jests upon us, among others, that upon the word being given 'prepare to charge,' and Jusus Christ the last person; and from the first they all pulled out pen ink and respectively. ces" could be given than the various and conflicting opinions of their authors, as to coming events. "The great eclipse" of the 22d of May is duly noted; but, while one learned doctor determines that "by it we may foresee great robbesies by the highways may foresee great robberies by the highways self as great a military genius as Napoleon and burglaries," because "Mercury is in although he talked much law at regimental the ascendant," another declares that, while its effects will not take place until "between the 12th of October and the 12th of

January," the result will be, "jangling and controversies between clergymen and law-

yers." The almanacs of James the First's

reign abound with general warnings. There

is in most of them a long list of "things to

what is to be done in the wane. They

also quite emulate Murphy in their exact

prognostics of the weather; not hesitatingly

ike Francis Moore, with his "rain more or

ess about this time;" but boldly, as though

there was an actual "clerk of the weather,"

and his most efficient services had been

procured, declaring that the 21st shall be rainy, and the 26th quite fair; with a due

intermixture of days neither cold nor hot,

and some with "a sharp shower" to finish

with. But it was to the list of "lucky and

unlucky days' that our forefathers turned

with the greatest interest. Some of the

directions for conduct on these days in "Bret-

nors" almanac, are very curious. Thus,

on the 3d and 12th of January, the word is

"Presse for prefermente;" while for the 6th it is, "Please the old one." On February

20th, the oracle says, "Speake and speede,

What a minister is in a small state, that

a woman is in in her lesser state, namely,

husband managing the foreign affairs; more

war. Even noble ladies would be health-

Certainly, as a whole, the females of the

of the latter was conferred upon Erskine.

be done in the increase of the moon,"

not been in use for some centuries, inscribed all over with characters; every feature bears some development or other. The ears speak from all which it is obvious that the first of the volumes; the forehead is almost an encyclopædia of organs, some denoting the qualities of the mind, others emblematic of the destiny of the individual. Some of the characters are in circles, surrounded by numbers and professional terms. From the foreherd to the nose are seven. 'Heaven's Centre, or Zenith; 'Heaven's Hall;' 'The Lord of the Firmament; 'Just the Centre' (between the brows;) 'The Seal Hall;' The Foot of the Hill's Years' (between the eyes;) 'Old Age' (the bridge of the nose.) Two kinds of eyes are given, the one Ming-he, or 'clear opening,' the other Yen-he, or 'observed opening;' the lid intruding on the pupil in the latter. The interpretations do not exactly tally with those of our phrenologists, and when doctors differ, I cannot decide a point on which one is as likely to be right as another, with the chances, if any, leaning in favor of the Chinese, who have studied the matter for centuries before it was dreamed of in Europe. - Forbes's China.

Of yore there stood on Kendall Hill The widow Sawyer's domicil, A very worthy wight was she, Aunt Sarah, called familiarly. She had a saying which was this, When any matter went amiss, She'd cry, and 'twas her constant way, "It was not so in Sawyer's day." If e'er a cow the garget had,

Or, what was worse, a dog run mad; Should cattle trespass on the rye, And field get barren none know why; The mare grow restive on the road, Flounce, bound, and overturn the load She'd take her snuff, and only say, "It was not so in Sawyer's day.

And then, should she some gossip hear-For such an one was known to bilk In selling butter, cheese and milk; And others, they were so and so, And none too good; if tales were true; "Poh! poh! speak ill of none," she'd say, "It was not so in Sawyer's day."

If men, contentious, went to law, About some trifling, paltry flaw, If neighbors ran into disputes, And acted less like men than brutes Should lawless pilferers abound; And rob the orchards all around; Rapping her pipe, "Alas!" she'd say, "It was not so in Sawver's day.

If lawyers took too large a fee, If merchants, to increase their treasure, Choused any one in weight or measure; If clergymen chanced to be thought To practice unlike what they taught; 'Heaven change their hearts!'

It was not so in Sawyer's day.' Were it allowed for saints above To leave their scenes of heavenly love, To view the changes here below, And watch the movements as they go, How men contend, while wealth, or fame, Or pleasure is their only aim, How some, to bring their ends about, Would e'en be thought to be devout, Showing that where's the tallest steeple, There'll be the most religious people; The strange machines for labor saving; The thousand tricks contrived for shaving The steam power, to perfection brought Railroads, whereby most distant places Seem from us now but a few paces; The rapid cars whose fearful speed Does e'en the arrow's flight exceed; Alas! their sad disasters, too, That bring to thousands death or wo; The telegraphs that tidings bear, Swift as the lightning, through the air; Aunt Sarah, as she viewed the scene, The wondrous changes that have been, Might well exclaim at the survey, 'Sure, 'twas not so in Sawyer's day."

On Forms and Phrasoolog Meeting: to me a very important time, as practices and principles; but still I may say, I have somewhat against it. I see that we may improve as we go on, if that which first led us to be a peculiar people, "Of the 300,000 volunteers enrolled and disciplined, says Lord Campbell in his Life of Erskine," "the lawyers in the metropolis raised two regiments— the B. I. C.

Which first led us to be a peculiar people, their posterity than that "they were faithful and multiplied abundantly, and was filled with them, until there arose a new king who knew not Joseph."—On his first arrival in Egypt, Jacob had obtained a grant from Pharaoh of the land of Goshen, a parel, rather than on the grant of their posterity than that "they were faithful and multiplied abundantly, and was filled with them, until there arose a new king who knew not Joseph."—On his first arrival in Egypt, Jacob had obtained a grant from Pharaoh of the land of Goshen, a parel, rather than the state of their posterity than that "they were faithful and multiplied abundantly, and was filled with them, until the regiments—the B. I. C. which first led us to be a peculiar people, be kept to by us. I think in our Meetings parel, rather than on the greater and weightier matters of the law; these (lesser things) are well, and I believe should be attended to; but they should not occupy an undue place. I do not like the habit of that mysterious, ambiguous mode of expression, in which Friends at times clothe their observations, and their ministry. I like the truth in simplicity, it needs no mys. A., or Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Association, and the 'Temple Corps,' generally called the 'Devil's Own.' The command Having myself served in the ranks of the former, I am not able from personal ob. servation to criticise his military prowess, like the truth in simplicity, it needs no mysterious garment. I also can hardly bear to hear Friends make us out to be a chosen but I well remember we heard many stories of the blunders which he committed, and we thought ourselves lucky to be under the orders of Lieutenant Colonel Cox. a warlike Master in Chancery, while our people, above others.

I have very much kept silence amongst rivals could boast of most of the dignitaries of the law, and were renowned for their them, being generally quite clear of any-'belly gerent' appearance; we consisted thing to do; but as a spectator, I have rechiefly of lean students and briefless barris joiced in the love, the sweetness, and the ters, so that we were in great hopes that if power of good amongst us, and the evidence

with all the volunteers of the metropolis, on a very rainy day. Both the law corps were particularly noticed by his Majesty, who caused much jealousy among us of the B.I. C. A., by his particularly gracious return to the salute of Lieut. Col. Erskine. Many severe colds were caught, but there was no casuality to cause any promotion in the profession, the servounts of the seniors waiting for them with cloaks and umbrellas as soon as they were dismissed from the parade. Lord Eldon in his old age gave the following account of this spectacle.—It hink the finest sight I ever beheld was the review in Hyde Park, before George the III.—The King in passing addressed Tom Erskine, who was Colonel, asking him the Devil's Own.' The Lincoln's Inn volunteers of the serves the following sensible of the pevil's Invincibles.' Law, then Autorney. General following passage and content of the serves of the serves of the challes of the serves of the povil's Invincibles.' Law, then Autorney. Devil's Invincibles.' Law, then Attorney.
General, afterwards Lord Chief-Justice Ellenborough, was reported to be a fair specimen of them; for, even with the help of chalk, he never could be taught the differ.

Earnestly do I desire for this dear child, that his Lord may make his way clear before him, that he may be truly here a member of them; for, even with the help of chalk, he never could be taught the differ.

FROM HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS TO HIS SON On the Bible and Its Teachings.

We were considering the Bible in its historical

ing but battles, and seemed to think himself as great a military genius as Napoleon, although he talked much law at regimental messes, which he was fond of dining at, so that it was said, he was 'a general among lawyers, and a lawyer among generals.''

The craniologist unfolds his plates, and lectures on them at great length. One of these plates I bought immediately after a lecture, as a curiosity. It is a representation of a face, with a head-dress that has not been in use for some centuries, inscribed in the lord, that was for the Lord may be a child, that "Afraham should surely become a great nation, and that "all the nations of the earth should that they will keep the way of the Lord, to do the service of the sacrifice of his son, was many years afterward, and the promise was more explicit, and more precisely assigned as the reward of his obedianore precisely assigned as the reward of his obedianore. promises was made as subset tent and instrumen-tal to the second—that the great and mighty nation was to be raised as the means in the ways of God's providence for producing the sacred person of Jesus Christ, through whom the perfect sacrifice of atonement for the original transgression of man should be consummated, and by which "all the families of the earth should be blessed." I am so little versed in controversal divinity that I know not whether this xviiith chapter of Genesis has ever been adduced in support of the doctrine of Trinity; there is at least in it an alteration of those divine persons, and of one not a little remarkable which know not how to explain: if taken in connection with the 19th, it would seem that one of the men entertained by Abraham, was God himself, and he other two were angels, sent to destroy Sodom. Leaving this, however, let me ask your particular attention to the reason assigned by God for be-stowing such extraordinary blessings upon Abra-ham. It unfolds to us the first and most important part of the superstructure of moral principle, erected upon the foundation of obedience to the will of God. The ngorous trials of Abraham's obedience mentioned in this, and my last letter, were only tests to ascertain his character in reference to the single, and I may say abstract point of obedience, here we have a precious gleam of light, disclosing what the nature of this will of God's was, that he should command his children and his household after him; by which the parental authority to instruct and direct his descendants in the way of the Lord was given him as an authority and enjoined upon him as a duty: and the les-sons which he was then empowered and required to teach his posterity were, "to dojustice and judg-ment." Thus, Obedience to the Will of God is the first, and all comprehensive virtue taught in the Bible, so the second is Justice and Judgment toward Mankind; and this is exhibited as the result naturally following from the other. In the same chapter is related the intercession of Abraham with God for the preservation of Sodom from destruction: the city was destroyed for its crimes, but the Lord promised Abraham it should be spared if only ten righteous should be found in it: he principle of mercy was therefore sanctioned n immediate connection with that of justice.

his twelve sons were all included in the genealogy of the tribes which afterward constituted the Jewish people. Ishmael, the children of Keturah, and Esau, the eldest son of Isaac, were all the parents of considerable families, which afterward spread into nations; but they formed no part of the chosen people, and their history, with that of the neighboring nations, is only incidentally noticed in the Bible, so far as they had relations of intercourse or hostility with the people of God. The history of Abraham and his descendants to the close of the book of Genesis is a biography of individuals; the incidents related of them are all of the class belonging to domestic life. Joseph, indeed, became a highly distinguished public character in the land of Egypt, and it was through him that his father and all his brothers were finaily settled there-which was necessary to prepare for the existence of their posterity as a naeged as objections against the belief that persons guilty of them should ever have been especially favored of God; but, vicious as they were, there is every reason to be convinced that they were less so than their cotemporaries: their vices appear to us at this day gross, disgusting given, the boundaries between right and wrong were not defined with the same precision as in the tables given afterward to Moses; the law of Nacould be governed, and the sirs of intemperance, of every kind recorded in Holy Writ, were at that period less aggravated than they have been in after ages, because they were in a great measure sins of ignorance. From the time when the sons of am greatly interested in the welfare of the Society. I do most fully unite in most of its the cause which had been reserved by the Supreme Creator, during the space of three generations and more than four centuries, as the occasion for eventually bringing them out of the land; for, in proportion as they multiplied, it had the tendency to excite the jealousies and fears of the syptian king—as actually happened. These jealousies and fears suggested to him a policy of the most intolerable oppression and the most executed the land; they have been described to the cruelty toward the Israelites; not contented the standard conditions.

In the promise with which my last letter to you upon the Bible was concluded, I undertuck a task from the performance of which I have been hitherto deterred by its very magnitude and importance, the more I reflected open the subject, the more seasibly did I feel my accompetency to do it justice, and by a weakness so common

LETTER V.

ultimate motive or its fulfilment may justly be attributed the selfish considerations. But if obedience to the will of ode be the universal and only fundation of all moral duty special injunctions may be binding upon the consciences of men altho' their performance should not be secured either by the impulse of hope or fear. The law given from Sina was a civil and municipal as well as a moral and religious code if contained to any statutes adapted to that time only bjects of infinite importance to the welfare of men, which could not come within the reach of human legislation to combined the temporal and spiritual authorities togethe and regulated not only the actions but the passions of the meart; the very law user is a true of even conduct, not or unternal principles, and there is no crime in the power of an individual to perpetrate which he may not design, pro-ject and fully intend without incurring guilt in the eye o numan law. It is one of the greatest marks of Divine to vor bestowed upon the children of Israel, that the Legis lator gave them rules not only of action but for the gov criment of the heart. There were occasionally a few that structures arrinciples of morality issued from of the purest moralists and finest poets of Rome ex-pressly says came from Heaven. But if you would re-mark the distinguishing characterictics between true and false religion, compare the manner in which the len-commandments were proclaimed by the voice of the Al-mighty God, from Mount Sinai, with thunder and light. ning, and earthquake, by the sound of the trumpet, and the hearing of six thousand souls, with the studied secre-and mystery and mummery with which the Delphic are and mystery and mummery with which the Delphic and other oracles of the Grecian gods were delivered.—The miraculous interpositions of Divine powers recorded in very part of the Bible, are invariably marked with grandeur and sublimity worthy of the Creator of the world, and before which the gods of Homer, not excepting his Jupiter, dwindle into the most contemptable pigmes, but on no occasion was the manifestation of the Deity so softem, so awful, so calculated to make indelable impressions upon the imaginations and souls of the mortals to whom He revealed Himself, as when He appeared in the character of their Lawgiver. The law thus dispensed was, however, imperfect; it was destined to be partly suspended and improved into absolute perfection many ages afterward by the appearance of Jesus Christi upon eartr. But to judge of its excellence as a system of laws, it must But to judge of its excellence as a system of laws, it must be compared with human codes which existed or were promulgated at nearly the same age of the world in other nations. Remember that the Law was given 1,190 years before Christ was born, at the time the Assyrian and Egyptian monarchies existed; but of their government and laws we know scarcely anything save what is collected from the Bible. Of the Phrygian, Lydian, a Frojan States at the same period, little more is know The President Gorget, in a very elaborate and ingenio that not even an idea of them can be formed, with single exception of the Lydians, of whom Herodotus seris, that their laws were the same as the Greeks. The same author contrasts the total darkness and ob-rion into which all the institutions of these mighty en-pires have failen, with the fullness and clearness and ac-mirable composition of the Hebrew code, which has no only descended to us entire, but still continues the m only descended to us entire, but still continues the national code of the Jews, (scattered as they are over the whole face of the earth,) and enters so largely into the legislation of almost every civilized nation upon the face of the globe. He observes "that these laws have been prescribed by Goc'himself: the merely human laws of other cotemporary nations cannot bear any comparison will them." But my motive informing the comparison, is to present to your reflections, as a proof—and to my mind a verstrong proof—of the reality of their divine origin: fo how is it that the whole system of government and administration, the municipal, political, ecclesiastical, military and moral laws and institutions which bound in so ciety the numberless myriads of human beings who form Abraham had several children; but the great Abraham had several children; but the great promise of God was to be performed through Isaac alone; and of the two sons of Isaac, Jacob, the youngest—was selected for the foundation of the youngest—was selected for the youngest—was selected citus, and the sneering infidelity of Gibbon, a despised portion of their slaves," should n survived the wreck of those empires, but re day rules of faith and practice to every enligh that the multiplication of the family began, and served them from the destruction which far from my present purpose, which is merely the Bible as a system of morality; I shall there those parts of the law which may be referr to that class, and at present must confine a remarks upon the decalogue itself, which spoken by the voice, and twice written upon bles by the finger of God, may be considered tion, and to fulfill the purpose which God had announced to Abraham, that they should be four hundred years dwellers in a strange land. — In the lives of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob and Joseph, many miraculous events are recorded, but all those which are spoken of as happening in the ordinary course of human affairs have an air of reality about them, which no invention could imitate. In some of the transactions related, the conduct of the patriarchs is highly blamable; circumstances of deep depravity are particularly told of Reuben, Simeon, Levi and Judah, upon which it is necessary to remark that their actions are never ces of deep depravity are particularly told of Keuben, Simeon, Levi and Judah, upon which it is necessary to remark that their actions are never spoken of with approbation, but always with strong marks of censure, and generally with a minute account of the punishment which followed upon their transgressions. The vices and crimes of the patriarchs are sometimes almost a strongest of all earthly ties. The following commands, applying to the relations between man and his fillow more tally are all negative, as their application was universal, are all negative, as their application was universal, are all negative, as their application was universal, as every human being; it was not required that any posibut only to abstain from wronging them, either: Ist—in their persons; 2d—in their property; 3d—in their conjugal rights; 4th—in their good name: after which, all the esential enjoyments of life being thus guarded from voluntary mjury, the tenth and closing commandment goes to the very source of all human actions—the heart—and positively forbids all those desires which first prompt and lead tively forbids all those desires which first prompt and lead ficence toward our neighbors. Of these the law was nentirely destitute in its other parts; but, both in this respect and in the other, it was to be perfected by the who brought life and immortality to light in the gospe Upon which subject you shall hear more.

AGRICULTURAL.

New Hope, Pa., accompanied by a small pack gus), from the Alleghany range between the White and Red Sulphur Springs, in Virginia.

if an easy mode of propagating them could be devised, he thinks that this thorn would make an excellent hedge plant. The package he has sent us, he wishes to be placed into the hands on of some one for experiment, with the view of learning the best mode of propagation. If any ameteur, or experienced nurseryman, is desirous to make the trial, a part or the whole of the seeds are at his disposal. We would suggest that they be treated in a similar manner as recommended for those of the Osage orange, ters, so that we were in great hopes that if we did not go into the field, before the end of the campaign, fatigue alone would make great openings for us in Westminster Hall, and on all the circuits. We had drills every morning, and many field days, but we never had any harder service than being reviewed by George III in Hyde Park, along with all the volunteers of the metropolis, on a very soing day. Both the law corns were a way. I believe my dear I —— has done

freezing.

In the selection of seed, he makes the choice of the hardiest varieties, and for the last two years, he has applied lime, plaster, and wood ashes, in the hill, at the time of planting, with good results.—Ib.

Faces and not theories, or opinions, are the hinge most wanted for the imprevement of ag-